The New-York Times.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Who Defeated the Amnesty Bill in the Senate?

Massacre of Foreigners in the Argentine Republic.

Thirty-Six Killed and Sixteen Assassins Shot by the Troops.

The Absconding Scranton Pay-Master Traced to New-York.

Startling Revelations Relative to the Chicago Fire Department.

Sufferings of Snow-Bound Passengers on the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Responsibility for the Amnesty Defeat—The Custom-House Committee—Postponement of the Cincinnati Mass-Meeting—The Publishers and Authors—Significance of Mr. Forney's Resignation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The vote on amnesty in the Senate on Friday last continues to attract much attention here. A more thoroughly dishonest and unjust thing than the attempt to place the responsibility for the defeat of the measure upon the so-called Administration Senators has never been perpetrated. A close scrutiny of the various votes upon the amendments to Mr. SUMNER's proposition, upon the proposition itself, and upon the bill as amended, conclusively proves that the men in the Senate who have been loudest in their demands for amnesty, and who have sought to take exclusive possession of the subject, are solely responsible for its defeat. Every so-called Administration Senator, save three, Messrs. MORRELL, of Maine, WRIGHT and SCOTT, consented to take amnesty with Mr. SUMNER's Civil Rights Amendment, though a number of them are from conviction opposed to the granting of general amnesty. No men in the Senate have been louder in their demands for amnesty than Messrs. TRUMBULL and LOGAN. Nevertheless, they voted against it when, by their own votes, they could have carried it. Take Mr. TRUMBULL's course, for instance, on the Sumner amendment, and it would seem as though he really desired that it should be added to the bill in its most obnoxious form, since he repeatedly voted against eliminating its unconstitutional features, and apparently did everything to fasten it to the measure, except to take the responsibility of finally voting for it. Take, also, the course of Mr. FENTON, who, at the outset, steadily opposed the Sumner bill as an amendment to amnesty, and yet, on Friday, by his own vote, caused it to be added to the bill; for, had he been as desirous of securing amnesty as he professed to be, he could have prevented such a result, and thus have left the Senate an opportunity to vote upon the Amnesty bill upon its merits, and to pass it. It is a trick, altogether "too thin" to deceive, for these gentlemen to attempt to escape their responsibility by shoving it on to others. A number of so-called Administration Senators, who, from conviction, are opposed to amnesty, consented to vote for it as a measure of absolution to the whites accompanied with a measure of protection to the blacks. Had the professed friends of amnesty joined with Senator SCOTT and others in eliminating certain alleged unconstitutional features of Mr. SUMNER's bill, the bill as amended would have had his vote. Had they joined Messrs. COLE and CORBETT in striking out the Chinese naturalization feature, it would have had their votes. Altogether, the record shows that the real friends of amnesty are those who sought studiously a way to vote for it, and not those who apparently sought a way to vote against it. The conviction here is strong that the latter are perfectly willing to have the measure fail, if they can manage to escape the responsibility for it and at the same time keep up the delusion that they are the only real and true friends of amnesty. The advocates of amnesty will immediately, or at least at the earliest practicable moment, endeavor to bring the new Amnesty bill which the House passed this session before the Senate. The attempt was to be made to-morrow, but in consideration of Mr. LOGAN's desire to secure final action upon the Chicago Relief bill, and some other measures claiming early attention, amnesty may be permitted to wait for a few days. The opinions about the success of a new effort are divided. Mr. SUMNER thinks it will be possible for him to have this amendment attached to the new bill, and that the result will be the same, unless the necessary votes for the bill and amendment together should next time be obtained. But Mr. ROBERTSON takes a different view, and thinks that some of those who voted for the Sumner amendment will next time take the ground that both measures having once failed when attached together, they will try them apart. If Mr. SUMNER's amendment is kept off the bill, the Senate will have a chance to vote on amnesty squarely on its merits, when it is generally conceded the two-thirds vote can be had.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Investigating Committee not having all returned, there will be no meeting until Wednesday. Senator BUCKINGHAM has gone to Connecticut for a day or two, and Senator STEWART is still in New-York. Senator HOWE is quite indisposed. The Committee will examine here, on the Custom-house matter, Secretary BOUTWELL and Gens. BABCOCK and PORTER. They will probably conclude this branch of their investigation this week, and it is exceedingly probable that they will make a preliminary report immediately thereafter.

THE CINCINNATI MASS-MEETING.

It is currently reported here that the proposed mass Presidential Convention that has been called to meet at Cincinnati on the 6th of May, is to be postponed until some time after the Republican Convention in June, the date to be hereafter fixed. This would seem to be an evidence of conscious weakness at the start. The chief manager of this movement, and the only man positively known to be in it hereabouts, is now in this city, W. M. GROSVENOR, the paid agent of the Free-trade League.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The hearing of the copyright question will take place before the Joint Committee on the Library at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Senator HOWE having returned, there will be a full Committee, which is composed of Senators MORRILL, of Maine, HOWE, and SHERMAN, and Representative PETERS, of Maine, WHEELER, of New-York, and CAMPBELL, of Ohio. Mr. W. H. APPLETON, Mr. SHELDON, Mr. VAN NOSTRAND and Prof. YOUMANS are here, and with Mr. COX, of New-York, will support the bill. The opponents of the bill are also on the ground, and will present to the Committee, to-morrow, an elaborate memorial, embodying the minority report submitted at the late publishers' meeting in New-York, together with some other interesting facts, showing to what degree this bill is called for by publishers themselves.

MR. FORNEY'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. FORNEY's resignation as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia naturally excites considerable comment here, and there are not wanting people who think they can gather an unfavorable inference from it. It is strictly correct to say that Mr. FORNEY resigns so that he may the more effectively and disinterestedly advocate the Republican cause and the renomination and re-election of President GRANT. This explanation has been given by Mr. FORNEY himself today. He adds that heretofore he has been unable to speak in defense of the Administration without having the fact that he is an office-holder brought forward to prove that his advocacy is not disinterested. As he has given the salary of the position in political contributions he has no personal motive for keeping the position. So he releases himself and his pen for free action in the coming campaign.

PERSONAL.

Judge WALKER, of the Civil Service Advisory Board, has gone to Georgia to preside over a session of the Court of his district. Senator WILSON will go to New-Hampshire next week to engage in the political campaign. Gen. SICKLES has also promised to visit that State during the canvass and deliver a few speeches. Mr. WILSON will also take part in the canvass in Connecticut. Secretary BOUTWELL also has under consideration the possibility of going to the same State during the canvass.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES WITH SPAIN.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular letter calling the attention of Collectors of Customs, and other officers concerned in the collection of the revenue, to the proclamation by the President, whereby goods, wines and merchandise imported into the United States in Spanish vessels from elsewhere than the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, are relieved from the discriminating duty of ten per cent. ad valorem which has been collected under the seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1864. The Department, in a circular dated May 15, directed the discontinuance of discriminating tonnage dues on Spanish vessels entering from ports in the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. As the matter now rests, no discriminating tonnage dues should be levied on Spanish vessels whether from the islands mentioned or otherwise, but the discriminating import duty of ten per centum on merchandise brought from Cuba and Porto Rico in Spanish vessels will attach so long as the Government of Spain fails to remove the existing restrictions on the commerce with those islands.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Fanaticism in the Argentine Republic—Massacre of Foreigners—Pursuit of the Murderers by the Troops.

LISBON, Feb. 11.—The South American mail steamer has arrived, with dates from Rio Janeiro to Jan. 22. The distinguished Brazilian statesman, Viscount STABORAHY, is dead. A recent outbreak of fanaticism in the town of Jandel, in the Argentine States, resulted in a fearful massacre. The Gauchos, excited to frenzy by a man named SALINE, made a sudden attack on the foreigners in the place. The latter, taken by surprise, were unable to defend themselves, and before the authorities could stop the slaughter thirty-six were killed. The assassins were then attacked by the troops. They fled, but were pursued, and sixteen were shot and twenty-four taken prisoners.

A BLIGHTED CAREER.

The Absconding Pay-Master of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad—Detectives on His Track.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 11.—Although the Christian portion of our people attended divine service as usual today, only a divided attention was paid to the eloquent preachers, while outside the churches the only subject discussed was the defalcation of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Pay-master. The absconding officer's name was on every tongue. His present whereabouts has been freely canvassed. The majority seemed inclined to believe that he is on the way to Savannah, Ga., but those most interested are afraid that the trunk was shipped to Savannah merely to mislead the detectives who are in search of the fugitive, and that he has really gone in another direction. The interest taken in this affair by our people is partly explained by the popularity earned by O'CONNOR, when he was ticket agent at the Union depot in this city, which position he filled so creditably that the Company promoted him. He was naturally a smart young man, and could accomplish more work in one day than many others could in two. He was also an expert accountant. His parents, though not wealthy, are respectable people, and reside at Corning, N. Y. He has a brother living in New-Brunswick, N. J., who is superintendent of an extensive factory, and another an entry clerk in the store of JOHN M. DAVIS & CO., Broadway, New-York, both of whom are highly respectable and enjoy the confidence of their employers. JOHN O'CONNOR had not given evidence of being dissipated until lately, and it is certain that his depredations have been committed at so recent a date as to preclude the idea that his superior officers knew of his operations.

The robbery was adroitly committed, if robbery it was. The miners and laborers of the Jersey, Boston and Avondale mines, situated at Plymouth, on the Lackawanna Railroad, were to be paid on Saturday. On Friday morning the First National Bank was informed by Mr. PHELPS that about $30,000 would be needed the following morning to pay the said miners. The Company pay the miners the wages of the laborer, both amounting in the aggregate over $100 per month. During Friday afternoon Mr. PHELPS sent JOHN O'CONNOR to the bank to count the money and have it packed and ready for use. After accomplishing the work, O'CONNOR returned to the Pay-master's office, and again visited the bank between 5 and 6 o'clock, and presented a memorandum check to the teller, Mr. DAWSON, for $10,000, which was paid without hesitation, O'CONNOR's presence there only an hour or two previous to count the money precluding suspicion of fraud. Having secured the money, made immediate preparations for flight, and has succeeded up to the present in baffling his pursuers. There is little doubt that the trunk which he took with him will lead to his arrest.

The transaction came to light when Mr. PHELPS sent Mr. SAMUEL STEVENS, Chief Clerk in the Pay-master's office, to the bank to procure the money already mentioned, and was immediately informed of the payment made to O'CONNOR the previous evening. Startled at the announcement, Mr. STEVENS hurried to inform Mr. PHELPS of the occurrence. O'CONNOR's absence, which up to this time had not given rise to any apprehension, was at once understood, and anxious inquiry was made in all directions, by telegraph, for a clue which might lead to his discovery. Mr. PHELPS having learned from the livery-stable man that O'CONNOR went to Deerring station last evening, the station-agent was telegraphed to, and instructed to obtain the number of the check and the destination indicated by the ticket sold to O'CONNOR. The answer came that the ticket was for Binghampton, and the trunk was checked to the same point. The trunk was traced to the Erie Railroad, bound for New-York, on check No. 56. Among the many dispatches received by Mr. PHELPS was one from a New-York detective, stating that a passenger with a check of the above number had shipped for Savannah, Ga., at Pier No. 8, North River, on the steamer *Magnolia*, and that previous to his departure he had purchased false whiskers at a hair store, but the wigs were all large, and he left without one.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Finance Measures—All the State Bonds To Be Declared Valid.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 11.—A series of financial bills has been introduced in the Legislature declaring valid all State bonds of South Carolina included in the Treasurer's report of Oct. 31, 1871, and pledging anew the faith and credit of the State for their redemption; providing for an immediate registry of all such bonds in New-York or Columbia, and prohibiting any further issue of bonds for any purpose whatever, unless sanctioned by a direct two-thirds vote of the people of the State; also, to adjust and liquidate all loans heretofore effected for the State by the financial agent in New-York. It is expected that the passage of these measures will complete the work of the session. A most stringent enactment has passed the Senate, and is ceeding in the House, enforcing the collection, within ninety days, of over-due taxes, amounting to $1,100,000; and a new tax of $4,000,000 is to be levied to pay the interest on the State debt.

CHICAGO.

Release of a Convicted Alderman—Revelations in the Fire Department—Crushed in an Elevator.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Alderman BUSSE, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for offering to receive a bribe, was granted a *supercedeas*, Saturday evening, by Judge MCALLESTER, of the Supreme Court, and released under $5,000 bail. The Fire Commissioners Saturday commenced an investigation into the present condition of the Chicago Fire Department. One day's investigation developed many startling facts. Many of the officers are charged with incapacity, inefficiency, drunkenness, dishonesty and other infirmities. MARTIN COLLAN, an employe in the oil factory of PAGE & SPRAGUE, was crushed between an elevator and the ceiling yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed.

PERILS OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

Supplies for the Snow-Bound—Fourteen Miles Traveled in Forty-Eight Hours.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 11.—Urgent dispatches were received here this morning to forward provisions immediately to the nearest point to the blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad. The merchants and citizens generally at once set to work, and by 2 P. M. a train started with four car-loads of supplies. The latest accounts to-night state that the snow-bound trains were at Separation, having made fourteen miles since Friday morning. They hope to be dug out in a few days. There is said to be much sickness and suffering among the passengers. The distance from Separation to Omaha is 310 miles, and some of the road is in a very bad condition. It snowed here very heavily today.

UTAH.

Mr. De Long Explains the Visit to Brigham Young—The Prophet Sinking Under the Rigorous Imprisonment—The Elections.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 11.—Minister DE LONG explains that the visit to BRIGHAM YOUNG was not intended by him or the Embassy, that he and the Embassy were under the escort of the city authorities or Committee, and were taken to BRIGHAM's house after visiting other places, not knowing where they were going. He says they had not thought of paying BRIGHAM any attention beyond what might be proper to any private citizen. BRIGHAM YOUNG has been quite ill the past two days. It is said his strength is failing rapidly. The election to-morrow for city officers promises to be excited. The Liberals have no hope of success, but are determined to show all their strength. The total number of signatures to the petition indorsing the action of Judge MCKEAN is 5,080. The Japanese Embassy visited the Tabernacle and a number of churches today.

THE LATE GEN. ANDERSON.

Survivors of the Fort Sumter Officers in the Escort to West Point.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS and Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD, two of the surviving officers of the Fort Sumter command, have left Washington for Baltimore, to join the escort of the remains of Gen. ANDERSON, and will proceed with them to West Point. Of that old command, five are dead, namely, Gen. ANDERSON, who died at Nice, and Lieuts. TALBOT, SCHNEIDER, MEADE and HALL; and the five living are Gen. J. C. DAVIS, now Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry; Gen. CRAWFORD, Colonel of the Second Infantry; Gen. DOUBLEDAY, Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Gen. J. G. FOSTER, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, and Gen. TRUMAN, Major of Artillery. There will be no further official ceremonies. The interment at West Point will be private.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Letter from Hon. Schuyler Colfax Declining to be a Candidate—He Again Declares Himself for Grant.

Vice-President COLFAX has written a letter to the editor of the *Journal*, of Indianapolis, Ind., in which, after noticing a telegram from that city to the effect that a concerted effort was being made to secure for him the Republican nomination for President, he says: "No such effort is being made anywhere by my wish or authority. Publicly and privately, in speeches and in letters, I have invariably declared myself in favor of President GRANT's renomination, as well to those not friendly to it as to those who were, and have so written to every friend in Indiana who asked my opinion. When the ticket of GRANT and COLFAX was elected in 1868 I determined there should be no alienation between them growing out of the distribution of presidential patronage, in regard to which I resolved not to obtrude, or from any lack of friendship or good-will on my part, and I am glad to state that this was most cordially reciprocated by the President, so that there has never been the slightest disturbance of our most desirable personal and political relations, nor can any discord in the party be traced to any real or even pretended antagonism between us. I feel deeply the obligations I am under to the Republicans of Indiana and the nation for their long-continued confidence; and political duty to a party whose record for the past ten years is the noblest ever made by any party, in any country or any age, induces me to say that if the National Convention deemed it wisest to renominate me for the office I now hold I would accept, but my interest in the continued ascendency of Republicanism is far greater that any personal considerations, and if the Convention prefers some one else for the Vice-Presidency, and there are many abler and worthier, no man in the United States shall exceed me in the cordiality and earnestness with which I shall support him. I am not a candidate for the Presidential nomination, being just as decidedly as ever in favor of President GRANT's renomination, and hope our Convention on the 22d will so declare unanimously. I beg, for the sake of harmony, politically, and to save me personally from the suspicion of bad faith toward one with whom my relations are and have always been so cordial, that my name may not be mentioned by any one in our State Convention in opposition to Gen. GRANT, whom I believe to be the first choice of a very large majority of the Republicans of the United States.

Truly yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

OBITUARY.

Col. James B. Bramlette.

A telegraphic dispatch from Louisville, Ky., announces that Col. JAMES B. BRAMLETTE, son of Ex-Gov. BRAMLETTE, died at his father's residence in that City on Saturday night, at the age of thirty-four years. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry during the early part of the war, and was a member of the Legislature of 1863.

Rev. John Seyes, D. D.

The Rev. JOHN SEYES, D. D., died at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, on Friday night last, aged seventy-five years. He was for many years Resident Minister from the United States at Liberia; and also a missionary in West Africa. He made ten voyages between this country and Africa, previous to his final return home in 1870. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

Shocking Death—A Drunken Man Asleep on a Railroad Track.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—On the arrival of a passenger-train at Jeffersonville last evening, pieces of clothing and flesh, and stains of blood, were found on the pilot of the engine and under the train. Investigation showed that a man named O'CONNOR, employed in the cement mills six miles from Jeffersonville, had started home drunk last night, and had fallen asleep on the railroad track. The train passed over him, cutting his body all in pieces. The fragments of the remains were collected and buried at Jeffersonville.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Proposed Grand Rally of the Body in Albany Today.

Their Report on Abuses in Opening Streets, Avenues and Parks.

Some Interesting Facts for the Consideration of Tax-Payers—How Money is Wasted and Misappropriated.

A note has been sent to each member of the Committee of Seventy who was absent from the meeting on Friday night, and, therefore, had not an opportunity to volunteer to go to Albany. The note is short and expressive. It embraces all that is necessary to be said, and every member who has received the note should, in its language, "take as early a train as possible for Albany on Monday," for "our charter will be considered by the Assembly on Tuesday next." The following is a copy of the note:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS AND TAX-PAYERS FOR THE FINANCIAL REFORM OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Our Charter will be considered by the Assembly on Tuesday next. It is of the first importance that every member of the Committee of Seventy be present. Please take as early a train as possible for Albany on Monday.

Respectfully,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Chairman.
Per BARCLAY GALLAGHER, Asst. Secretary.

INTERESTING TO TAX-PAYERS.

How Streets and Avenues are Opened in New-York—Frauds and Corruption Everywhere—A Clear Statement of the Whole Matter.

The following is the report of the Committee of Seventy on abuses in opening streets, avenues and public parks:

The undersigned, the Committee to which was referred the special duty of collecting the facts and collating the laws in relation to the opening of streets, avenues and public parks in the City of New-York, beg leave respectfully to report that they have confined their examination in the first place to the facts bearing upon this important subject—the results of which they have reduced to tabulated form—showing first the legal expenses incurred during the earlier periods in the history of the City, in opening the streets, avenues and parks; and second, the vast increase in those expenses exhibited in the legal openings during the last three or four years. They submit these tables, without comment or remark, believing that they will abundantly suffice to show the necessity of immediate action by the Legislature to reform a system so liable to abuse.

TAXED COSTS AND CHARGES IN ACQUIRING LANDS FOR PUBLIC PARKS BEFORE THE YEAR 1850.

	When Acquired.	Awards for Lands.	Costs and Charges.
Washington-sq.	1827—Nov. 19	$74,951	$2,996
Union-square	1833—April 4	110,779	5,174
Tompkins-square	1834—Mar. 21	89,428	3,743
Manhattan-square—18 acres, between 77th and 81st sts. and 8th and 9th avs.—united with Central Park by act of 1864	1839—Mar. 11	47,449	7,100
Mount Morris-sq., Harlem	1839—Sept. 4	22,405	3,338
Madison-square	1847—May 5	65,952	10,791
		$410,964	$33,142
		33,142	
Total		$444,106	

N. B.—With the exception of $500 assessed on the City for Mount Morris-square, the whole of this sum of $444,106 was assessed on and paid by private property-holders.

COSTS AND CHARGES IN OPENING SUNDRY STREETS BEFORE 1840.

In Lower Part of City.

	Amount of awards.	Costs and charges.
Fulton-st.—Broadway to Rider's-alley, near Gold-st.	$190,242	$2,859
William-st., Wall to Exchange-place	11,348	801
Beaver-st., William to Broad	54,539	1,899
Pine-st., Nassau to Broadway	51,843	1,333
Chapel-st., (West Broadway)	210,904	7,999
Wooster-st., (University-place,) Waverley-place to Union-place, (14th-st.)	53,838	2,581
Centre-st., closing Cross-st. and extending Reade-st.	264,006	7,363
STREETS AND AVENUES ABOVE FOURTEENTH-STREET.		
Irving-place, 14th to 20th st.	$18,267	872
Fourth-av., 17th to 28th st.	528	715
Lexington-av., 21st to 31st st.	47,853	1,396
Fifth-av., 21st to 42d st.	42,567	2,865
Seventh-av., 21st to 129th st., (exceeding five miles)	28,141	13,350
Fifty-seventh-st., Hudson River to East River, (nearly two miles,)	....	2,117
Forty-ninth-st., Hudson River to East River, (nearly two miles.)	....	1,990
Eighty-first-st., 2d to 3d av.	....	553
Eighty-third-st., Avenue A to 3d-av.	....	539
Eighty-sixth-st., 8th-av. to Hudson River	....	1,395

The taxed costs and charges in acquiring lands in public parks since 1850, (with the exception of the costs in acquiring Central Park, not yet fully ascertained by the Committee,) has been as follows:

CENTRAL PARK.

The cost of the land acquired before 1860 is stated in the City Controller's Report for 1860 as being	$5,409,441
Of this sum there was collected from assessments upon private property-holders	1,661,393
Paid by the City	$3,748,048
In the extension of the Park in 1862, from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Tenth-street, lands were acquired for which awards were made of about $1,200,000, of which one-third was paid by assessments on private property-holders, leaving the sum paid by the City about	800,000
Total paid for lands in the Park by the City	$4,548,048

The costs and charges in acquiring the whole Park are stated to have been about $80,000, but more precise particulars will be ascertained and stated hereafter.

As an appendage to the Central Park a "public place" on Fifth-avenue, about 200 feet square, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, was opened on the 29th of May, 1869.

The awards for the land were	$495,750
The amounts assessed	533,531
Leaving for the costs, &c.	$37,781
The amount assessed on the City was	$169,166

As a further appendage to the Park the "Circle," 400 feet in diameter, largely composed of streets intersecting the Eighth-avenue at this point, was opened on the 28th of February, 1868.

The awards for the lands, not occupied by the streets and the avenue, amounted to	$504,992
The assessments to	545,810
Leaving for the costs, &c.	$41,047
The amount assessed on the City was	279,952

A public place on Ninth-avenue, on or near Sixty-third-street, was opened Dec. 22, 1870.

Awards for land	$134,082
Costs and charges	15,574
Total	$149,656
Assessed on City	76,500
Assessed on private property-holders	76,980
Total	$153,480

MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Extending from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third street, was opened Aug. 7, 1870.

Awards for lands	$1,548,353
Taxed costs and charges	126,035
Total	$1,674,388
Of this sum there was assessed on private property-holders	$896,693
In the City	777,695

RIVERSIDE PARK.

Near the Hudson River, extending from Seventy-Second-street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The legal proceedings for acquiring the lands in this Park are not yet completed.

On the 10th July, 1871, the Commissioners made their report, awarding for the lands	$5,718,920
Of which there was assessed upon the City	2,928,245
And on private property-holders	2,810,552
Making a total assessment of	$5,738,797
It is stated that the costs and charges were taxed at	242,061
With fees to the collector of the assessment	134,137

The report has been vacated by the Supreme Court and sent to new Commissioners, who have not yet reported. This second proceeding will probably add considerably to the costs above stated.

THE "PUBLIC DRIVE" OR "BOULEVARD,"

extending from Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, which may be regarded as appendage to the public parks was opened June 15, 1868:

The amount awarded for lands was	$2,490,348
The taxed costs and charges were	117,568
Total	$2,607,916
Of this sum there was assessed on private property-holders	1,727,320
On the City	$880,596

THE AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS.

with Manhattan-street, its branch, was opened May 24, 1869.

The awards for the lands taken were	$945,286
The taxed costs and charges were	115,867
Total	$1,061,153
The assessment upon the City was	$21,442
On private property-holders	1,039,711

The widening of Broome-street, about 150 running feet, was confirmed July 18, 1871.

The amount awarded for the land taken was	$47,000
The taxed costs and charges were	18,850
The fees of collector were	1,650
Total	$67,500
Of this sum there was assessed on the City	$12,000
On private property-holders	55,500

CHURCH-STREET EXTENSION—CONFIRMED DEC. 30, 1867.

Awards for lands taken	$2,567,507
Taxed costs and charges	75,848
Total	$2,643,355
Nothing assessed on the City	
On private property holders	2,707,152
Excess (applicable to Collector's fees)	$63,797

WIDENING BROADWAY — THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET TO FIFTY-NINTH-STREET.

First report of Commissioners confirmed Dec. 28, 1870.—Awarded for lands		$4,528,691
Awarded for buildings		777,326
Awarded for leases		483,030
Total		$5,789,047
Taxed costs and charges	$165,632	
Expenses (not explained)	148,861	314,493
Total		$6,103,540
Assessed on private property-holders		4,032,681
Assessed on reversions		36,351
Assessed on the City		2,034,515
Total		$6,103,547

This report was set aside, after confirmation, for reasons not necessary here to state, and new Commissioners were appointed, who, it is said, have reduced the amount of awards about $1,700,000. The question of confirming this second report is now pending before Justice CARDOZO, whose decision, it is said, may be delayed to await the judgment of the Court of Appeals on the question of the legal power to set aside the first report.

The costs and charges will probably be considerably increased by the expenses of this second Commission.

COSTS AND CHARGES OF OTHER STREET OPENINGS IN 1870, NORTH OF SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET.

		Costs and Charges.
Jan. 22	81st-st., 2d-av. to East River	$5,741
March 10	112th-st., 8th-av. to Hudson River	10,441
March 25	131st-st., 8th-av. to Harlem River	7,866
March 25	128th-st., 6th-av. to 8th-av.	4,962
April 20	88th-st., 5th-av. to East River	8,157
May 10	101st-st., 8th-av. to Hudson River	6,255
May 24	90th, 91st, 92d and 93d-st., 4th-av. to 5th-av.	8,762
May 25	89th-st., 5th-av. to East River	8,120
June 27	104th-st., 8th-av. to Harlem River	7,080
June 27	106th-st., 8th-av. to Harlem River	7,744
June 27	73d-st., 8th-av. to Harlem River	7,996
June 28	78th-st., 8th-av. to Harlem River	6,210
July 11	95th-st., 5th-av. to East River	6,655
July 11	98th-st., 5th-av. to East River	7,137
July 14	121st-st., 8th-av. to East River	10,652
July 14	102d-st., 5th-av. to East River	7,637
July 15	120th-st., 8th-av. to East River	5,742
July 15	117th-st., 4th-av. to 8th-av.	7,147
July 18	122d, 123d, and 127th sts., near 10th-av., $27,634, Collector's fees, $4,335	31,969
July 26	97th-st., 5th-av. to East River	6,882
July 28	146th-st., 8th-av. to East River	5,020
	Total in twenty-one cases	$178,901
	Average	8,521

Costs and charges in opening other streets, viz., in extending Park-place, from College-place to West-street, confirmed Feb. 25, 1871:

Awarded for lands		$166,795
Awarded for buildings		63,550
Awarded for leases		409,503
Total		$639,848
Taxed costs and charges	$58,000	
Other expenses (not explained)	17,643—	75,643
Total		$715,491
Of this sum there was assessed on the City		357,657

The widening of Laurens-street from Washington-square to Canal-street was confirmed Feb. 27, 1870.

Awarded for lands	$1,810,440
Taxed, costs and charges	144,334
Total	$1,954,774
Of this sum there was assessed upon the City	788,222

The extension of Lexington avenue from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-seventh-street was confirmed April 25, 1870.

Awarded for lands	$1,438,063
Taxed, costs and charges	72,075
Other expenses, (not explained)	33,275
Total	$1,543,603
Of this sum there was assessed upon the City	773,532

LAFAYETTE PLACE EXTENSION.

(100 feet wide) from Great Jones-street to Bond-street. The report was recently presented by the Commissioners, and notice of motion for confirmation advertised for the —— of February inst.

Awards for lands, about	$690 000 00
Costs and charges not yet known.	
Amount assessed on City	300,000 00
The residue on private property-holders.	

It is believed that the preceding statement embraces nearly all of the most important openings of streets, avenues and public parks, within the last three or four years. It may suffice to convince the Committee of Seventy and our fellow-citizens and tax-payers in general, of the necessity for prompt legislative reform in reducing the heavy burden now experienced in the legal expenses of these proceedings, more especially, as many streets and avenues, including the "Eastern Boulevard" and its accompanying parks, in the upper part of the City, yet remain to be laid out and opened. We should also bear in mind that all legislative control over the laying out and opening of new streets is surrendered by the existing charter to our local Municipal authorities; the Board of Public Parks laying out in their sole discretion any new streets, avenues or public parks in that part of the City north of Fifty-ninth-street; while the whole lower portion of the City south of that line is intrusted to the unlimited power of the existing "Board of Street Openings," consisting of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Department of Parks, the four Commissioners of Taxes, and the Corporation Counsel; a majority of whom can lay out and establish at any time any new streets, if not in secrecy, at least without sufficient notice to the land-owners affected, or adequate opportunity for remonstrance or explanation.

The Committee would state in conclusion that they have caused to be compiled from the public accounts in the City Controller's office, now accessible to all our citizen and tax-payers, a statement in detail of the principal items of costs and charges taxed in several of the most important cases referred to in the present communication.

Believing that this detailed statement may be necessary to the Committee on Legislation, and to the Committee of Seventy in proposing the necessary remedies for the evils in question, it is herewith submitted.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HENRY NICOLL, Committee.
JAMES M. BROWN,

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

The low barometer, which was Saturday night in Texas, has moved east and north-eastward to Central Georgia, preceded by south-east winds and rain in Tennessee and South Carolina. Brisk south-east winds have prevailed for a short time in Florida, and north-east winds on the Texas coast, but are now diminished. Clear weather is reported from Louisiana westward. Light winds have prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States, with cloudy and clearing weather and warmer temperature during the day which has now very generally fallen, except in Virginia. Light winds, with cloudy weather, and occasional rain have been reported from the lower Lakes. Rising barometer and partially clear weather is now reported from Lake Erie to Illinois and northward; falling barometer and southerly winds in the Missouri valley. Cloudy weather has prevailed on the Pacific coast, and falling barometer at the Rocky Mountain Stations.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Georgia will probably move north-eastward into North Carolina, preceded by cloud and rain; north-westerly winds with clearing weather prevail from Alabama westward; an area of low barometer develop in the Missouri Valley; partially cloudy and pleasant weather, with light winds in the Middle and and Eastern States, followed by increased cloudiness and possibly rain Monday afternoon. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Monday morning over a considerable extent of coast line.

The Tenement-House Murder.

No action was taken yesterday relative to the death of JOHN KLUMP, who was killed by the blow with an ax in the hands of MARY HOLLAND, at No. 504 East Seventeenth-street, Saturday evening, a full account of which has appeared in the TIMES. The inquest will be held today by Coroner SCHIRMER. The assailant is meantime locked up to await the result of the investigation.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon Drs. CUSHMAN and FINNELL made a post-mortem examination of the body of KLUMP. The examination was most carefully and thoroughly made, but it failed to show that death was due to the blow, as it was evidently caused by apoplexy of the right lung and serious effusion on the brain, the result of excitement. In view of this discovery, and of the fact that the girl, who on the previous evening was positive that the woman had struck deceased with an axe, was not so certain that the blow was not given with something else, the case is now considered one of natural death rather than homicide. The prisoner will probably be discharged at the conclusion of the inquest, which will be held this morning.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

The Steam-ship Morro Castle Ninety Hours in a Storm—Sugar and Furniture Used for Fuel—A Testimonial to Capt. Curtis.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, Capt. CURTIS, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, had a perilous trip home from Havana. She left that port on Saturday, Feb. 3, with a full cargo and about sixty passengers, and made a pleasant run to Nassau, where she remained till Monday noon. Thence to Abaco Island she had fair weather, and made excellent time; but toward daylight on Wednesday morning she encountered a severe gale from the north-east, which, before noon, increased to one of the severest storms ever known in the Atlantic at this season of the year. Among the passengers were three Captains who had recently lost their vessels, and their concurrent testimony was to the effect that the storm was almost unprecedented in violence and in duration. For nearly ninety hours the wind blew a perfect gale from the north-east, hardly varying a point during the whole time, and the sea was so tremendous that it seemed as if no ship could live in it.

The *Morro Castle*, however, behaved admirably, and was handled by her officers with masterly skill. All of them have been long connected with her, and had perfect confidence in her sea-worthiness and ability to outride the storm. They had only one source of apprehension—that the storm might continue long enough to exhaust their stock of coal, for they felt sure that so long as they could keep the engine moving the ship was safe. The splendid manner in which she outrode the awful hurricane a year ago last October, in which so many stanch vessels foundered, justified their confidence. But the dreaded contingency arrived. The storm continued with unabated violence, and on Friday it was evident that their coal would not last another day, although the Captain, before leaving Havana, had taken the precaution to ship an additional supply. In this emergency, Capt. CURTIS determined to try the experiment of feeding the furnaces partially with sugar, of which there were about two hundred and fifty tons aboard. It was found to succeed admirably. Mixed with coal and wood, the sugar made excellent heating material, and Friday night and all day Saturday the furnaces were kept alive with this rather costly fuel. The wood was obtained by cutting up the empty coal bunkers, and the chairs and other furniture of the ship. About $10,000 worth of sugar was consumed before the Highland Lights were made, and all danger was at an end.

From the commencement of the storm till the very conclusion of the trip, Capt. CURTIS and his officers were constantly on duty. Not one of them undressed or lay down for an instant's rest during the whole of that time. To the peril from wind and wave were added the dangers arising from inability to determine the position of the vessel, as it was impossible to take an observation after Tuesday noon, when the sky was covered with dense clouds that seemed to close down upon the very surface of the sea. Capt. CURTIS was, therefore, compelled to run by dead reckoning, aided from Friday noon by soundings.

Up to Saturday evening, the storm showed no signs of abatement. Though terribly strained by the tremendous seas through which she rode, the *Morro Castle* had sustained no material damage. Her paddle-boxes were considerably broken, and part of the railing of the hurricane-deck had been washed away; but her machinery was still in admirable working order. In view, however, of the small amount of coal and wood on hand, without which the sugar would have been worthless as fuel, Capt. CURTIS determined to run for land in order to ascertain his exact position. By his reckoning, he was then some miles north of Barnegat, and he cautiously stood in for shore, sounding constantly. Assured at length of the correctness of his calculations, he shaped his course for the Highland Lights, which he expected to make shortly after midnight.

The result demonstrated the correctness of his reckoning, although one at least of the ship-wrecked Captains on board doubted the safety of this course. "I think it's risky business," was his comment, "in a sea like this. I shouldn't be surprised if we went ashore before morning." But about 3 o'clock Sunday morning the lights were made and the perils of the voyage were over.

Actuated by a deep sense of their obligations to Capt. CURTIS, the passengers met in the cabin as the *Morro Castle* steamed slowly up the harbor, and passed the following resolution:

"The undersigned passengers by the *Morro Castle*, desire to express to Capt. CURTIS and his officers their heartfelt appreciation of the admirable and masterly seamanship to which, under Providence, they are indebted for the preservation of their lives during one of the most terrible storms which has ever swept the Atlantic; and further, as a slight but sincerely-offered testimonial of their gratitude to the faithful, skillful and courageous officer, as well as a token of their personal regard and respect for the man, they request Capt. CURTIS to accept a gold watch, which a committee appointed at their meeting has been instructed to obtain and have suitably inscribed in memory of their eventful voyage."

This resolution was signed by all the passengers, and the money for the purchase of the watch immediately subscribed and placed in the hands of a committee, consisting of Hon. BENJAMIN STARK, of New-London, Conn., Señor DON JOSE J. MACHADO, of Havana, and Mr. S. S. CONANT, of Brooklyn.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Methodist Church at Kingston, Penn., was burned on Saturday afternoon.

The celebration of the Chinese New Year in San Francisco closed on Friday.

There was almost a panic in stocks in San Francisco on Friday, the decline extending through almost the entire list.

GUISEPPE CALDEINO, a Spaniard, was stabbed and killed in his oyster saloon, in Burgundy-street, New-Orleans, last night.

The ice gorge in the Mississippi River, between Cairo, Ill., and Columbus, Ky., broke yesterday morning, and navigation is resumed.

The Central Christian Church was dedicated, yesterday, in Cincinnati. The church and site cost $140,000.

The wife of Ex-Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, is ill and not likely to recover, at her residence in Louisville.

J. F. TOWNSEND, the policeman who was shot in New-Orleans, Wednesday night, by ALEXANDER NEWTON, a desperado, died yesterday.

The deaths in Philadelphia from small-pox last week were 183—an increase. The mortality from all diseases was greater by 73 last week than the previous week.

The United States steamer *Iroquois*, now fitting out at Philadelphia, mounts six guns, and will probably be assigned to the East India squadron.

Capt. J. B. R. COOPER, who went to California in 1822, and was once an Admiral in the Mexican navy, died on the 9th inst. at San Francisco.

STEPHEN DAVENPORT's residence near Cold Spring, N. Y., was burned on Sunday. Mrs. CHARLES EMERSON, a boarder in the house, was nearly suffocated, and is in a critical condition.

The public schools in New-Orleans close today, the birthday of President LINCOLN, which is a legal holiday. Paper due today is payable on Tuesday.

HENRY WIERMAN and EARNEST NEISTER, aged thirteen years, broke through the ice while skating at Spring Garden, Md., on Saturday afternoon, and were drowned.

A gas well, just bored for the County Infirmary, Erie, Penn., took fire on Saturday, burning WM. BELL, perhaps fatally, and destroying the derrick and engine-house, and is still burning.

Michigan Congressional Representation.

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—Under date of the 12th inst. Gov. BALDWIN will issue a proclamation convening the Legislature in an extra session at Lansing, March 14, to reapportion the State into nine Congressional districts. He has also directed that special elections take place on March 5 to fill the vacancies in the Legislature.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

An English Guess at Mr. Fish's Reply to Earl Granville.

Mr. Schenck Sends a Note on Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

Prince Bismarck Tenders His Good Offices to Our Government.

French Restiveness Under the German Occupation.

A Delicate Question for the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mazzinians Celebrating the Anniversary of the Roman Republic.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

Mr. Schenck Addresses a Note to Earl Granville—Bismarck Offering Mediation.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Minister SCHENCK has communicated a note to the English Government on the recent language of Mr. GLADSTONE which was deemed an imputation on the good faith of the United States.

The note is regarded as a proper assertion of the dignity of his Government, and will, it is likely, be answered in the most friendly spirit, deprecating any diplomatic application to words used in heat of debate.

Prince BISMARCK has offered to the Governments of Washington and London his good offices for the purpose of effecting an agreement in relation to the *Alabama* claims, in the Geneva arbitration.

Conjecture as to the Reply of the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The *Observer* says no answer has yet been received from Washington to Earl GRANVILLE's communication concerning the *Alabama* claims. It is expected that the reply will not express a positive opinion on the question of indirect damages, but will urge that the question be referred to the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

FRANCE.

Quiet Voting in Corsica—Taxation—The German Occupation.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The elections to fill vacant seats in the Assembly have commenced in the Provinces. In Corsica, where trouble was apprehended, the voting is going on quietly. There is much agitation in Rouen and other cities, against a proposal made in the Assembly to tax commercial transactions. Petitions have been presented to the Assembly from Normandy in favor of the taxation of raw materials. M. DE REMUSAT, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a deputation who waited upon him with the purpose of securing the aid of the Government in the voluntary movement to release France of German occupation, replied that the Government could not officially give its concurrence, because the Germans fearing an anticipatory payment might indicate an intention on the part of the French to take their revenge, would insist on occupying six departments for the stipulated time.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Gen. Sherman — Mazzinian Demonstration in Rome—Spanish Radicals.

ROME, Feb. 11.—Gen. SHERMAN and staff are expected here today. They will then proceed to Naples, where they will re-embark on the United States fleet under Admiral ALDEN.

The Mazzinians made a public demonstration today, to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of the Roman Republic in 1849. Their proceedings were orderly, and no attempt to interfere with them was made by the authorities.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—It is probable that the Radicals will refuse to vote in the forthcoming elections for the Cortes.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Eight-Hour Law—A Working Men's Meeting—Speeches of Mr. Young, Mr. Bolte, Mr. Jessup, and Others.

A mass-meeting of Working men favorable to the Eight-hour Law was held yesterday at the Teutonia Assembly-rooms, Third-avenue, under the auspices of the Carvers' Association. The meeting was intended to organize a strong section of all mechanics in the furniture trade, preparatory to co-operation with a General Eight-hour League of American Workmen. Pursuant to notice, Coroner NELSON W. YOUNG addressed the meeting. He said the enforcement of the Eight-hour law was most important; but if the law is not enforced, it was not the fault of the Governor or the Legislature; it was the fault of the working men themselves, who have the power, but are not united, and allow jealousy and rivalry to fritter away strength. The workmen had no pluck, no unanimity, no give-and-take line of action. The speaker insisted on enforcement of the Eight-hour law as binding on men as well as on masters. He would go to Albany when needed, but he wanted to represent 40,000 men who would be united as one.

Mr. BOLTE, (German,) addressed the meeting on the general grievances of working men in their efforts to obtain an honest livelihood, and on the exactions of capital in this and other countries.

He was succeeded by Mr. JESSUP, Chairman of the Working Men's Assembly. He said he had lately returned from Albany, where he had found the Eight-hour law in nominal operation. But the object of the law had been frustrated by clause authorizing payment at per hour rates. The consequence had been a contract at per hour, and the working day had been retained at ten hours. He briefly ran over the history of the machinists' strike in England, and the generous outside support of the movement by other trades. The result had been success, and no doubt the shortened hours would be the rule throughout England. It was a libel on working men to assert that they could not use their increased opportunities to advantage. One trade, the plasterers, had unanimously adhered to eight hours, and the immediate gain was an improvement in their habits of life. He was sorry that his friend, Mr. YOUNG, had used so strong a word as "disgusted," and hoped he did not mean to take a new departure. He, himself, (JESSUP,) was sometimes a little disheartened at the difficulties and the want of harmony. But things were better than they used to be and a spirit of unanimity and goodfellowship with combined action by all trades would lead to triumph. He counseled Eight-hour Leagues to call on all new candidates for office and insist on a written pledge in favor of the eight hours.

After hearing other speakers, resolutions were passed to organize a society and to co operate with the general North American Eight-hours League.

Why.

Albany Evening Journal.

It will be remembered that it took the *Tribune* several weeks after the TIMES' exposures of the Tammany thieves to make up its mind what to say. One of its proprietors was associated with TWEED in some of his heaviest peculations, and, through his influence, and the influence of Mayor HALL, the *Tribune* was made one of the Ring's official organs, while the TIMES was discarded. It could not, therefore, be expected to be quite as quick as other journals in gathering up news displeasing to its partner and patron.

It is now equally tardy in acquiring information of the indictment of its friends, OAKEY HALL and NATHANIEL SANDS. Indeed, it is still ignorant of the misfortune which has befallen those exemplary gentlemen. It is pleasant, however, to know that there are some persons in the world around whom the *Tribune* is ready to cast its scanty mantle of charity. That it has chosen unworthy objects is only another illustration of its proverbial eccentricity.

DEPREDATIONS ON COMMERCE.

The River and Dock Thieves—How They Work and How They Live.

Few persons who have not given much time and study to the matter have any idea of the great numbers and complete organization of the professional thieves of a great city. In New-York, for instance, thieving is so graded that it ranges all the way from the shivering child who takes a loaf of bread to stay its natural hunger, up (or down) to the obese scoundrel fattened on the choice things of the earth, who grabs an entire railroad and robs the real owner thereof of their honest money, while he makes a cheap reputation for liberality, generosity, Christian charity, and the kindred virtues, by giving away with one hand a few hundreds from the millions he has just stolen with the other.

Among the men who admit themselves to be thieves, who make no pretense to social status, and do not claim or hope to move in any society other than that of their companions "who are on the cross," there are grades as marked as those of the various classes of "our best society." There are bond robbers, burglars, "cracksmen" of various sorts, pickpockets, and every other sort and style of depredators on society, the lower classes of whom no more pretend to claim acquaintance with their superiors in the business than the hod-carrier who honestly earns his $2 a day would presume to intrude upon the splendidly-furnished parlors of the retired millionaire merchant of Fifth-avenue. These grades are founded upon superiority of skill, or on extraordinary daring and coolness in carrying out the plans of his own brain, or those even of the invention of others. It is not proposed, however, to go into an analysis of the various sorts of thievery in this article; it is proposed merely to devote attention to the operations of a class of scoundrels known as "dock, or river thieves." These fellows are the bane of the shipping-merchant, the consignee and the officers of vessels which bring valuable cargoes. Swarming in great numbers all along the dockage line, from Harlem down the miles of shipping that line both shores, round the Battery, and up the North River again to Spuytenduyvil Creek, taking in the shores both on the New-York and the Jersey side, there is no wharf, dock, bulkhead, pier, or other convenience for the reception of vessels and the unloading of their cargoes, that is free from the intolerable nuisance of dock thieves. At all hours of the night and day they are on duty—necessitate the employment of scores of private watchmen by the merchant, the ship captains, and the consignees, thus entailing a great extra expense upon shippers and merchants—a cost which, being charged by the retailer in the first cost of his goods, eventually falls on the consumer; so that you, interested reader, in every yard of cloth or pound of groceries you buy have to contribute your share toward the support of those ruffians, the thieves who make the shipping line of the City their scene of operations. From information derived from several experienced policemen, notably from Officer SULLIVAN, of the Second Precinct, the facts were ascertained from which this article is compiled. On the East River side, where, perhaps, the depredations are worst of all, the most desperate and determined thieves are found on the river edges of the Second, the Fourth, and Seventh Wards, of which the last, owing to its great extent, and the lack of a sufficient number of the City Police to properly protect its borders, affords, by far, the greatest immunity to these villians in their operations.

HOW THE THIEVES OPERATE.

The dock thieves themselves are divided into several classes, from the boys of from ten to twenty years old up to the hardened villain of sixty who has spent half a century in preying on his honest fellow-men, and in paying the penalty of his unlawful enterprises in the various prisons of the country. Of these the boys are the most annoying. Forming themselves into semi-organized "gangs," held together like the politicians "by the cohesive power of public plunder," recognizing a nominal leader who gives a name to the gang, and to a certain extent directs their operations, these young scoundrels continually hang about the docks where ships are unloading. One part of the crowd is ever on the watch to pick up any and every article of value that they can lay their hands on, while another division is employed in keeping a keen watch for officers, clerks, owners, private watchmen or other parties interested in the safe custody of the goods, while still another section stand ready to "cover" the operations of their comrades by relieving them of their plunder and passing it along to other confederates, by whom it is finally delivered to the keeper of the "junk warehouse," where it is turned into money. So expert are the actual thieves themselves, and so ready are their assistants to afford them every aid in their operations, that a dock-thief of this special class can seldom be taken with the stolen property upon him, so quickly is it passed from one to another, until it has irretrievably disappeared from the ken of the original owners.

The innumerable fruit and vegetable schooners which supply the Northern cities with Spring peas, corn, tomatoes and new potatoes, with their early strawberries and their first melons, lose large quantities of their commodities by these fellows. The proprietors are, however, never disposed to prosecute the thieves in Court, but dismiss them with a thorough thrashing with a rope's-end or a hoop-pole, and a warning to leave the wharf and keep away. There are several reasons for this course; it is absolutely necessary for the fruit-owners to dispose of such a perishable cargo at once, as a delay of even a few hours may ruin it entirely; then there is always a heavy loss by rot and damages of weather, and it would be difficult for a Captain to decide whether certain fruit had been thrown overboard by his own men as being tainted, in order that it might not work further damage in corrupting the rest, or whether it had been abstracted by the dock thieves. Then, too, if a fellow should be caught with his pockets full of oranges, identification would be impossible, and unless the owner could positively swear to the identity of the golden globes no Judge could convict the thief, and to swear that any certain dozen of oranges had been to his knowledge part and parcel of a cargo of a hundred thousand precisely similar, would be beyond the honest ability of any owner, unless he had gone through his stock and put his private mark on each orange. For these reasons, and especially because, if he takes the time from the management of his cargo to go to Court to prosecute a thief, he knows that the rest of his fruit would spoil or be stolen while he was submitting to the "law's delay," which the defending pettifogger would inevitably invoke, any Captain is only too glad to dismiss the young thief he catches with a sound thrashing.

Being perfectly well aware of these facts, the dock thieves have sometimes played an exceedingly sharp game in this manner. The chief of the gang having got his eye on certain packages of value on board a ship, will detail some of his shrewdest men to watch their chance to lay hold of them and pass them to the confederates who the chief takes good care shall be in readiness to take them in hand. All things being prepared, the leader with a dozen or more will go near a fruiterer, and some of them will proceed to steal some melons, a bunch of bananas, or some similar large and bulky fruit, and will do it in such a bungling manner as to attract the notice of some one on the boat. The alarm is at once raised, the fellows are caught, the crowd rushes to the spot, the officer of police come to see what is up, the melon thieves are pointed out, but as the looser always declines to accompany the officer with his prisoners to the Station-house to make complaint, the fellows are released from arrest, and receive their rope's ending. Meanwhile, while the attention of everybody that is near by has been thus distracted, the valuable articles have been taken from the other ship, passed to the ready confederates, and the real thieves have then joined the yelling throng and been most vociferous in their jeers and yells at the castigation of their comrades. They manage to attract all the attention possible to themselves, in order that [illegible] the valuables [illegible] in a few minutes, they [illegible] even by the owners of the goods, or the Police officers themselves, that they were not near the despoiled vessel, but were engaged in applauding the punishment of the chiefs who stole the melons and bananas.

While this class of thieves are ever in waiting to snatch from the piers, or from vessels moored to the bulkheads, anything worth the stealing, they also find means to board vessels lying at anchor in mid-stream. It is a very common trick of boys of from ten to twenty years old, in the warm weather of Summer, to take off all their clothing except their pantaloons, and go into the river ostensibly for a swim. A dozen or so of them will swim out to a vessel and climb up on her rudder, or perhaps on her bulwarks; if seen and ordered off, they dive overboard and continue their antics. As generally on a vessel thus lying in harbor, there is but a single man on board, or at most two, it is usually no difficult matter to so interest this lonely watchman in a swimming race, a pretended diving match, or some other trial of skill between two or more of the swimmers, as to induce him to come to the side of the craft to look, when the fellows put forth their utmost skill to interest and amuse him, and to confine his attention to their own movements. Meantime, one or more of the swimmers has detached himself from the crowd, and has stolen on deck, sneaked carefully into the cabin, and is busily engaged in passing out articles into one of the innumerable row-boats which are always plying about the river—some of which are at almost all times in pay of the thieves. If the fellow is detected while he is on board, he simply dives over, and is gone with his companions, long before the watchman can either pursue him or signal to the shore for aid. This trick has been played in the light of broad day a hundred times, and on some occasions, when the ship has been found with the proper guardian either absent or asleep, she has been robbed of all her portable valuables—in one case, not a month since, the cabin goods, furniture and chronometer were taken, and a new Manila cable, which, of itself, was a full load for a large boat. There are, however, certain things the thieve never interfere with, because they could find no purchaser at a rate that would compensate for the risk. Fruit is never stolen with a view to sale. The fish of the market fish-dealers, who keep their finny merchandise alive until needed, in submerged crates, which they call "cars," are never troubled by thieves. One reason is that they are so closely watched as to make successful theft a matter of great difficulty, but the chief reason is that the thief could not sell his fish after he had stolen them.

Until within a very short time "raw hides," which come here by ship-loads, principally from South America, were free from theft. They could be left on the wharves for nights and days without watchmen and without any looking after whatever. About the last week in October, however, the owners of a cargo of green hides missed about 200 of their stock—it was at first supposed to be an error of the entry clerk, and was so settled—next night more were taken, and it soon became evident that the hides, so long exempt from the common fate of exposed merchandise were being stolen. It was known that they could not be sold in New-York—accordingly detectives were put on the case, and they found that the hides were put into canvas bags and surrounded with straw to conceal the shape of the package and the smell of goods, and were thus shipped to Newark, N. J., where they were purchased by a newly-established firm, who partially manufactured them, and then made a quick sale to other and innocent buyers.

Though many of the abler dock and river thieves do most of their nefarious work by means of row-boats, they very seldom are the real owners of any craft, they desire to change their appearance and the scene of operation too often, and being often compelled to leave their boats to the pursuing police, and run for their lives, they prefer the loss of the boat should fall on some one else. Hence they hire their boats, mostly from the Battery men, who make a business of letting boats for hire. They send an innocent or unknown person to engage the boat, so that when it is captured by the Police and advertised for sale, these men come in, claim their property, representing themselves as innocent parties, which, in many cases, they are.

COMPLICITY OF SHIPS' OFFICERS.

It is by no means a matter of infrequent occurrence for a dishonest mate, or other officer of a ship, to arrange with the thieves to come alongside his vessel at an hour when he knows he will be alone, and he then passes to them such portions of the cargo as he may be able to lay his hands on. In this way thousands of packages of tea, tobacco, spirits, sugar, coffee, spices and other merchandise are yearly stolen from owners by the collusion of their own officers. Not only the cargo, but the ship stores and appliances are thus disposed of—blocks, cables, and iron-work of all kinds these fellows will buy—all is fish that comes to their net. The mate has need, however, to be particularly sharp in his dealings, or they will outwit him and laugh at his futile efforts to recover his share of the stealings. Not long since the mate of a vessel laden with coffee and wines made a bargain to sell a boat-load thereof to these aquatic gentlemen. Not being keen enough to get his money in advance, he allowed the boat to be loaded with an "assorted cargo" worth about $600. As the last package was handed over the side the "boss thief" also leaped into his boat and shoved off, while the poor swindled mate, in answer to his demand for fair play and a recognition of the rule of "honor among thieves," received only a shower of jeers and curses for being a "green-horn and a stupid lubber." Of course he was powerless. To complain of the other thieves would be to expose himself, and he was forced to let others make off before his very eyes with the spoils for which he had sacrificed his honor and allied himself with common thieves.

Many of those who commit their depredations in the night go armed, but will seldom resist the officers of the law to the point of shedding blood, though they are by no means so particular in the case of sailors, clerks or private watchmen who may chance to surprise them in their work. They are particularly anxious to avoid the "Harbor Police," who, being in boats, can follow them on the water, and who have little hesitation in using their revolvers if their order to "stop" is disregarded. This class of robbers never break into private stores or warehouses—those operations belong to another branch of the business. The coolness and deliberation of some of their operations is surprising—they will often carry off a bag of coffee, a box of tobacco, a chest of tea, a crate of crockery or other goods, before the very eyes of the owners, the very ease and deliberation of their movements tending to disarm suspicion. One day in November two smart boys crept on the deck of a vessel from Wilmington, then discharging Southern goods. The mate was at the hatchway supervising the delivery of the cargo, and by his side was a bale of cotton, against which he sometimes leaned to make notes in his memorandum-book. On the far side of the cotton bale was a box of tobacco. These two boys contrived to open the box and carry off the entire contents, amounting to about ninety pounds of fine tobacco, without in any way disturbing the mate.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Women and very young children also bear no inconsiderable part in the stealing. They will cut open boxes of sugar, bales of cotton and packages of other goods, with a quickness and ingenuity that is hardly to be credited, and will carry off little by little an amount of goods absolutely amazing. One day the clerk of a large shipping-house, who, with the chief officer, had been supervising the unloading of a cargo of sugar, went below with his friend for lunch, and on their return to the deck the two sat down on the bales to enjoy a cigar. While there the mate observed a forlorn-looking woman leaning against the rail of the vessel, apparently without any definite object. A remark to the clerk drew from him the words that she was "probably some beggar-woman, not doing any harm," and no more was said. Just then, noting however that the woman still remained in the same place after an interval of half an hour, the officer spoke to her, telling her to "move on." "Oh! yes," she replied, "I'll go on," but at the same time she made no move to go. Annoyed at her pertinacity, the man gave her a slight push, when it was discovered that under her skirts she was hiding a boy of five years, who had pierced a box of sugar, had already filled one large wooden pail, and had another one nearly filled. This estimable lady and her promising child were at once escorted to the Station-house, whence they soon were sent to the Isle of Blackwell for the Winter. The Captain and first mate of a vessel were detected only a week or two ago in stealing from the cargo valuable brandy, and carrying it ashore in tin life-preservers, which they concealed under their clothes.

INGENUITY OF THE DEPREDATORS.

Many instances have been known where casks of valuable spirits, oils or other liquid have been emptied by the thieves in the following ingenious manner: The piers are built out over the water, and boats can, at certain stages of the tide, easily run under them. The robbers, with empty barrels in their boats, run directly under where a cask of brandy is standing on end; then, with an augur, they bore up through the planks of the bridge and head of the cask, and draw off the liquor into the barrels in their boat. Some of the professional women thieves have large pockets, or bags, fastened with hooks under their dresses, and stand ready to conceal anything handed by a confederate, from a ship's chronometer to a handful of raw cotton, or a pound of scrap-iron, or old junk. The children are regularly instructed in thieving, both by these women and by men who make it their special business. Three years ago there was a little withered, crooked old man, seemingly with one foot in the grave, who was always hanging about Pier No. 19, and was surrounded all the time by a crowd of little girls and boys. For months the officers, who were morally convinced that the old fellow was teaching the little ones to pilfer, watched him, before they could detect him in any criminal act. At last he was caught coaxing a little girl to steal from a ship's cabin, and in receiving the plunder from her. The old rogue was sent to the Penitentiary for a year, but on his return he recommenced business at his old stand, Piers Nos. 19 and 20 East River. He was soon routed out, however, by the new officer on the beat, and is now, it is said, continuing his valuable instructions to youth of both sexes, up in the Seventh Ward, in the neighborhood of Pier No. 36.

It has been often stated, often doubted, but it is now asserted to be absolutely true, that some of these gangs of river robbers have homes under the floors of the piers. Here, in spots, many of them inaccessible save by boat and from the river side, they have places that are semi-caves, semi-cellars, fitted up with stoves, cooking utensils, beds, carpets, and such conveniences as they deem necessary to their comfort. [illegible] are the thieves' favorite [illegible]. Here, [illegible] sleep, [illegible] enjoy themselves after their own brutish fashion—from these dark, dank, cozy dens they sally forth after dark to prowl and prey on honester men, and to these horrible places the wretches retire to hide both their plunder and themselves from the strong arm of the law. Some of these dens are said to be known to the Police officers. "Why are they not broken up?" certain unsophisticated persons naturally inquire. We can only answer the query by another: "Why, since our Police force has fallen into the hands of Tammany, is every sort of rascality allowed to thrive and flourish so long as the perpetrators thereof have money?"

To give a slight idea of the operations of these thieves, let us glance at the variety of goods a single gang took in a few days: From one pier, two boxes of tobacco, which they put into a boat; the Captain of a steamer fired at but missed them, when a steam-tug ran up, gave them a line, and towed them to Brooklyn, when all escaped; within the next four days they took a box of shoes, eight boxes of brandy, twenty packages of citron and currants, a cask of soda weighing seventeen hundred weight, a package of raw india-rubber weighing 200 pounds, a small anchor, several coils of leather and probably a score other things that never come to the knowledge of the Police. These are all sold to the "old junk" dealers, who have their stores on the East River side, in South, Water, Front, Cherry and Catherine streets, Burling-slip, Peck-slip, Old-slip and other streets near the river's edge. These junk men will buy anything from a nail to an anchor; they give from one-sixth up to one-quarter the value of the goods, and it is said that they themselves sell to men who conduct large firms, and are called honest merchants, many of whom have amassed large fortunes by profiting thus indirectly by the depredations of the river and dock thieves.

Riparian Rights in New-Jersey.

One of the most important interests to the State of New-York and New-Jersey is the right to the land under water in New-York Harbor. The State of New-Jersey some years since appointed a Riparian Commission, consisting of EX-GOV. OLDEN, and Messrs. VREDENBERG, LATHROP and RANDOLPH, who granted privilege to the Central Railroad Company of that State to fill in and reclaim land under water at Communipaw. The Attorney-General of the State of New-York took exceptions to this, and claimed on behalf of this State that wharves, docks and piers cannot be constructed along the shores of New-Jersey below low-water mark in the waters of the Hudson River and Bay of New-York, without the consent of, or a license from, the State of New-York. He accordingly instituted a suit, which came before the Court of Appeals at Albany, and a decision was rendered, sustaining the "sovereignty and jurisdiction" of New-Jersey over the docks and wharves, and improvements on and in front of the shore of that State along the river and bay, and the right and power of the State to prescribe when, where and how they shall be constructed and made, and to control the same. The case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which, a few days since, dismissed it for want of jurisdiction.

During the past year the Commissioners have received several applications from shore-owners for lands under water in the river and bay, and surveys have been made to locate side lines. Applications have also been made for lands in Arthurs' Kill, and opposite to and in the vicinity of Perth Amboy, and such exterior lines are to be fixed as will meet the necessities of commerce. The Commissioners state that they have endeavored to act so as to preserve the natural oyster-beds of the State, and make the lines of grants conform to the preservation of the fishing ground. The improvements at Jersey City, by the filling in of the basin in the southern part and the laying out of streets, render necessary the establishment of exterior lines for docks, the land under water to be disposed of by the State. The Engineer makes the following reference to the subject:

The authorities of the State of New-York contemplate the extension on the easterly shore of the Hudson River of the dock and pier line from one hundred to two hundred feet beyond, that is, outside of the exterior lines fixed and established by the Commissioners of that State under the advice of the United States Coast Survey in the year 1856.

We respectfully call attention to this, expressing the hope that the proposed extension may yet be deemed unwise, and be abandoned by those having the subject matter in charge in the State of New-York. It is suggested that the State of New-Jersey, in adjusting and fixing the exterior lines for piers and solid filling, on the west side of the river, have throughout conformed to the plan so maturely considered and advised by the United States Coast Survey.

The recommendation of the Commissioners that a portion of the water space lying on the south of Jersey City and north of the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, should be reserved for the purpose of a shipping basin, and to afford the necessary commercial facilities to the citizens of Jersey City, assumes, at the present time, additional importance from the increasing demands made by public and private enterprise, for accommodation on the water fronts. The exact position and boundary lines of the basin, as proposed by the Commissioners of 1864, may possibly be changed, with advantage to the present requirements of this locality, without impairing, in any degree, its value. I would suggest, in view of the grants and leases heretofore made by the State on the Hudson River and Bay of New-York, that a sufficient number of permanent monuments be placed at convenient distances, on the exterior line for solid filling for reference.

Daring Street-Car Robbery.

Although strenuous efforts are made to keep their depredations from the public ear, it is well known that the pickpockets daily levy tribute upon the passengers in the street cars, and that they have been specially bold and successful in their operations since the office of car detectives was abolished, and their duty transferred to the detectives at the Central Office. Occasionally one of these robberies is accompanied with such flagrant incidents that it is impossible to keep it from the public. A case of this kind was reported at Police Headquarters yesterday morning. The victim was Mr. IRA L. CODY, who does business at No. 180 Broadway, who was riding up-town, Saturday afternoon, on a Fourth-avenue car. When the car had reached Twenty-sixth-street he noticed that two men were crowding him without any necessity, and that a third, who was a very large man, was blocking up the doorway. He suspected they were pickpockets, but even when he was thus upon his guard, one of them succeeded in abstracting his wallet, which contained papers representing $5,000 and about $100 in money. Immediately discovering his loss he seized one of the outlaws and managed to retain his hold of the rascal for nearly a block, when the two confederates pressed so hard upon him as to compel him to release his captive, and the three men then jumped from the car and escaped. All this having occurred in broad daylight, on a public thoroughfare, and on a car not overcrowded, shows that the pickpockets of the City are becoming extraordinarily reckless or else are aware that they have nothing to fear from the Police.

An Old Offender Charged With New Offenses.

Two men were before Justice DOWLING yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with burglary, one of whom was THOMAS A. BRICKLEY, who killed the celebrated convict CHARLES JEFFARD in Sing Sing Prison, about three years ago. Having been acquitted for that offense, BRICKLEY was turned out about eight months afterward, and returned to his old haunts in this City and to his former practices. He was frequently arrested, and was taken once by Detective FARLEY on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary at the store of J. A. MONTSON & Co., in Broadway, when silks worth $800 were stolen, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained against him, and he was discharged.

Friday last, Detective DOLAN, of the Sixth Precinct, saw BRICKLEY in company with one WILLIAM PORTER, purchasing revolvers and steel wedges, in Nassau-street. Suspecting them of some evil intent, he arrested them, and at the Second Precint Station-house he found upon them a bank-book, showing that BRICKLEY had $150, and PORTER $200 in the Sixpenny Savings Bank, and a number of passenger-tickets of the Fifth-avenue stage line. Acting upon this hint, Detective DOLAN learned that on Friday morning the office of the stage line at No. 33 West Forty-third-street, had been entered by burglars and the safe having been broken open with wedges, $1,360 in money, and tickets worth $40, abstracted. A complaint for burglary was therefore made against the prisoners by S. W. ANDREWS, one of the proprietors of the stage line, and they were committed in default of $5,000 bail each.

Murderous Sunday Morning Assault in a Liquor-Store.

CORNELIUS C. HEFFERAN, proprietor of a liquor-store on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, has been at enmity for some time past with JAMES WINTERS, who keeps a rival liquor-saloon on the opposite corner. Both met on Saturday night at the opening of a liquor-store, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, and became involved in a dispute. After 5 o'clock, both parties, with their friends, left and went home. Some time after, WINTERS went over to HEFFERAN's store, and there attempted to renew the quarrel. He was set upon by HEFFERAN and several others, and was beaten to an insensible condition, and then dragged out to the sidewalk and left lying there. He was found by his bar-tender and carried home. HEFFERAN and three others named WM. GILL, MICHAEL GATLY and EDWARD FLYNN were arrested and were, at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, held in $500 bail each to answer.

THE GRAND JURY'S WORK.

Conclusion of Its Memorable Session.

Hall, Sands, Sweeny, Tweed, Connolly and Hugh Smith Indicted—Scene in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday.

At last the labors of the most memorable Grand Jury that this City has ever seen have been concluded. After many extensions of time and much patient and searching investigation, fourteen more indictments against the tools and connections of the most gigantic and corrupt political conspiracy of our time have been returned, and the jury formally discharged, leaving the Judiciary to finish the good work they have so well begun.

The General Sessions Grand Jury entered the Court-room of the General Sessions at 11½ o'clock on Saturday morning, and presented a package of fourteen indictments.

The fourteen indictments handed in are as follows: Four against TWEED and WOODWARD jointly; one for conspiracy, against HUGH SMITH, PETER B. SWEENY, JAMES M. SWEENY, and WM. M. TWEED; one against NATHANIEL SANDS for misdemeanor, and five against HALL for corrupt neglect of official duty, and three against persons as yet unknown.

The long session of the Grand Jury just discharged, the difficulties which it has had to contend with, the question raised as to the constitutionality of their action, the vague rumors of a divided opinion as to the duty they owed the public, industriously circulated—all tended to make the public eagerly expectant when it was announced in the TIMES of yesterday that their labors would end today with the handing in to the Court of indictments against a number of the officials who have rendered our City Government a by-word and reproach among honest people.

The fact that HALL and SANDS were among those criminally indicted was announced exclusively in the TIMES of Tuesday last. That the Jury had the subject of HALL's indictment under serious consideration was also announced as far back as Dec. 15. Each time the news was received with doubt by other journals, and the announcement on Tuesday, and reiterated yesterday, was discredited. Indeed, the *Tribune* took especial pains to discredit the statement by ingenious theories. That journal, which could never find anything in Mayor HALL's public career to prove him dishonest, was loth to believe that a Jury of intelligent men had done so. The news of the presentment of the indictments in Court was rapidly disseminated throughout the City, and the facts were discussed at an early hour in the up-town hotels. When the Court-room doors opened, the crowd in the hallway, who had been waiting from an early hour, began to pour in. The people, who almost filled the Court immediately after its opening, were of a respectable appearing class, and made an orderly rush for good seats and prepared to give attention to the important proceedings about to begin. Before the closing of the Court there was scarcely standing room.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

After the tumult caused by the ingress of the crowd had subsided, Judge BEDFORD and Recorder HACKETT, who were on the bench, prepared for the opening of the Court. Messrs. SULLIVAN and FELLOWS, Assistant District-Attorneys, took their seats, and the panel of the petit jurors for the February term was called. This business served to occupy the attention of the Court and the crowd in waiting till 11½ o'clock, when the Grand Jury entered and took their seats.

Mayor HALL, who had come in a few minutes before, his entrance creating some little commotion, had seated himself outside of the railing, turning over and over again the leaves of a book which she held in his hands. His nervous handling of the book ceased when the Grand Jury were seated, and he paid strict attention to the subsequent proceedings.

When the names of the jurymen had been called, Dr. COMSTOCK, amid the breathless silence and wrapt attention of all, rose from his seat and said:

"I now hand to your Honor the last bundle of indictments which this Grand Jury will find, as we wish to be discharged from our labors, but before being discharged our Secretary will read a document which we have prepared."

THE GRAND JURY'S ADDRESS.

The Secretary, Mr. J. H. DRAPER, then read in a distinct voice, the following address:

GRAND JURY ROOM, Feb. 10.

To His Honor Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge:

SIR: With the indictments now presented, the Grand Jury desire to terminate their work, and ask to be discharged.

On the 6th day of November, 1871, they met for the first time; they have been in actual session fifty-eight days, and to this date have acted upon 464 cases, including those arising out of the City and County frauds. Their investigations prove that New-York has suffered a loss of at least $20,000,000 through the venality and corruption of those they have indicted and others. They have failed to find indictments against many persons implicated in the frauds, because the existing laws (as explained by their legal advisers) do not provide a punishment. Their investigations have been necessarily slow and tedious for the plots of the conspirators were carefully and cunningly devised and executed. In the course of their labors other public frauds have been brought to notice, which they were unable to investigate; they trust that succeeding Grand Juries will bring them to light, perjury, forgery and similar crimes, and the means by which the Treasury was robbed and the City disgraced. Their deliberations have been earnest and thorough, with full and free expression from all the members.

The Grand Inquest desire to express their cordial thanks for the co-operation and courtesy extended to them by your Honor, the District-Attorney, and all others with whom they have had official relations during their long term of service.

LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, Foreman.
J. H. DRAPER, Secretary.

Judge BEDFORD then read the following reply:

JUDGE BEDFORD'S REMARKS.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

More than three months ago each one of you twenty-one gentlemen, a fair representative of the integrity, intelligence and respectability of New-York City, took the oath administered to grand jurors—an oath universally regarded as one of the most just, solemn and responsible pledges man can make to his fellow-man, for in that pledge you declare that "you shall present no one from envy, hatred or malice, nor shall you leave anyone unpresented through fear, favor, affection or hope of reward, but shall present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to your understanding, so help you God."

During the period which you have been acting under this sacred declaration you have been, as it were, watchmen stationed by the laws to survey the conduct of your fellow-citizens; to hold to a strict legal accountability all those who have violated their trust and abused public confidence. You have now finished your labors, and with their completion it may be no exaggeration to say ends the career of one of the most important, extraordinary, and eventful sessions that has ever marked the history of an American Grand Jury. For weeks and months, necessarily to the great sacrifice of your own private affairs and comforts, you have devoted your time to the welfare of society and to the interests of the public. Your purpose was to do right, and in doing right, each one of you, gentlemen, will ever find himself in possession of that gem—the consciousness of having faithfully and fearlessly discharged his duties.

Your proceedings have been watched not only by the people, but by the Press, the mighty power of the age, the great exponent of thought, and which, when just and discreet in its assertions, can make or unmake. In one word, in proper hands the Press can not only dignify, ennoble and elevate mankind, but it may even shape the destiny of men and nations.

The Legislature of the State has also taken decisive action in your doings, and has settled all questions of your jurisdiction, about which, however, I myself never had any doubt. The law which has been passed, and promptly signed by the Governor, sets at rest all cavil and technical argument.

And now, in conclusion, gentlemen, I shall take this opportunity of saying that in times like these, when there exists throughout the community great public agitation and trouble, involving as it were the safety, credit, and even the honor of the commonwealth, it is indeed not only a great satisfaction, but also a most pleasing consolation to know that there can be found men of sterling integrity ready and willing to lay aside all considerations but those of duty to the public good.

With these brief remarks, permit me now to do the last official act I can toward you, and that is publicly and formally to thank you, individually and collectively, for the courtesy you have exhibited toward the Court and all connected with it. Gentlemen, I now discharge you.

At the conclusion of these remarks, Mayor HALL rose, and, amid the most perfect silence, said, in a clear, steady voice:

If the Court please, I have read in the newspapers for several days past that the Grand Jury had found an indictment against me. I desire to know if that is a fact, and I am here both as a counsellor of this Court and as an individual to answer.

Judge BEDFORD—I myself don't know. The indictments have just been handed to me, and I gave them to the District-Attorney.

District-Attorney SULLIVAN—Without the opportunity to examine them, I cannot state briefly the condition of facts in reference to the charges made against Mayor HALL; but I find in this bundle of indictments which has been presented to your Honor five indictments against him.

Mayor HALL—What are they, Mr. District-Attorney?

Mr. SULLIVAN—They are indictments for misdemeanor. The contents I am unable to state without examination.

Mayor HALL—Read the conclusion, which is always the stating part.

Mr. SULLIVAN—It states "that on the 30th of May, 1870, while Mayor of the City of New-York, he then and there willfully neglected to audit the said claims against the City, or to examine into the correctness of said claims." I assure your Honor, without having examined the contents, that they are a charge against the defendants for corruptly neglecting to audit certain claims against the City of New-York, in respect to which certain duties were to be discharged by the defendant by virtue of his office as Mayor of the City.

Mayor HALL—Then it is neglect of official duty.

If the Court please, I am here to answer that indictment, and to make a motion. I have twice before this, in this Court, acted as counsel [illegible] the County charged with official misdemeanor. One of them was brought to trial, and the other [illegible] former [illegible]. They were [illegible] as [illegible] to be. I desire, Sir, to offer bail. My bail is in Court, and I wish to say that I shall offer no plea to the irregularities of the Grand Jury, which, as a lawyer and a man, I conscientiously believe to have been many. I am not here to move to quash the indictment, nor to demur to it, but simply to demand the earliest practicable day for an investigation. I desire now to plead the general issue, and, if Monday week be designated, I would like—for it is due to the public that an early day should be named, and it is additionally due to the accused, who has at all times courted an opportunity for vindication from a great deal of malice and persecution; and I have a suggestion to make, if the Court will pardon me. I understand that your Honor is about to leave the City, to seek that relaxation which you undoubtedly desire after your arduous labors. I wish an immediate trial, and as it would be in the highest degree indelicate, for social reasons, that the other Judge of this Court should officiate in any case of mine, I beg to suggest that one of the *ex officio* Justices of this Court—the Justices of the Common Pleas shall be invited to preside at this trial. I have a great many remarks to make, but I shall reserve them until I confront a Judge and Jury. My bail is in Court, Mr. District-Attorney.

ARRANGEMENT OF BAIL.

Mr. SULLIVAN—Permit me to state to your Honor, I have listened with attention and interest to the remarks of Mr. HALL. I deem this to be a case in which it is eminently proper that bail should be taken, the amount to be fixed at once by your Honor, especially where the defendant is at the bar and asking at once the privilege of giving bail. If the Court is prepared to so direct, I hope that your Honor will, without delay, after looking at the indictments, fix the amount of bail. With regard to the other propositions, I understand Mr. HALL to say that he desires a speedy trial, and he suggests that a day should be named in the present month, (if I understood him correctly,) on the 19th of the present month. On the part of District-Attorney, I concur in that proposition, and I ask your Honor, if other arrangements have not been made for this day, that we set down this trial peremptorily for next Monday week. The indictments are similar in nature, but, of course, cover different facts similar to the one I announced when I read the latter portion of the indictment. I understand the plea of not guilty is now entered—

Mr. HALL—Yes, Sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN—As if the defendant was arraigned and now pleads formally. One remark more. The statement made by Mr. HALL includes a suggestion which is really not addressed properly to the District-Attorney, and that was with reference to the presiding Judge before whom the trial shall take place. This is a matter addressed to the official discretion of the presiding Judges of this Court. There is no reason that I am aware of to prevent us from being ready. I, therefore, agree to the suggestion that Monday week be the day on which the defendant shall be tried.

Judge BEDFORD—I desire to say, Mr. District-Attorney, that the motion for a speedy trial is most proper, it is therefore ordered that the trial be set down peremptorily in this Court for Monday week, in accordance with the request of Mr. HALL. As regards the Judge who may preside at the trial, that is a matter, I think, resting entirely with the District-Attorney and the accused, and whatever conclusion may be arrive at, the Recorder and myself will most willingly abide the arrangement. After consultation with the Recorder and the District-Attorney, I fix the bail at $2,000.

Mayor HALL asked if Mr. BARNES was in Court, and Mr. BARNES came forward to go his bail in $2,000 in each indictment.

Mr. MCKEON—With Mr. JOHN GRAHAM I appear for Mr. P. B. SWEENY. We find he is named in the indictments presented here, and we are ready to give bail for his appearance.

Judge BEDFORD—I fix it according to request at $10,000.

Mr. GRAHAM—As one of the counsel for Mr. TWEED, I have understood from the public papers that the indictments were presented against him in this Court on the 3d of this month; and have also been informed that an indictment has been presented against him today. There is no necessity for a warrant in his case, as he has only to be notified that complaints are pending against him to appear and answer them. Five indictments in all, it appears by the records, have been presented against him in this Court this month. I understand that the count in the indictment which has been presented today, in which he is indicted in conjunction with Mr. SWEENY and others, has fixed bail at $10,000, and I understand that in the case of the four indictments that were presented on the 3d of this month the Court has fixed bail in $1,000, making $14,000 in all, which he is required to give under these five indictments. And, without the issue of any process, he is prepared to give any bail, today or Monday.

Judge BEDFORD—The bail having been fixed, can be settled in or out of Court, as the District-Attorney deems fit.

Mr. GRAHAM—He is now under bail to answer the behests of justice in the sum of $1,500,000. The bail will be issued on Monday for $14,000.

On the charge of conspiracy the bail was fixed at $10,000 against TWEED, EDWARD KEARNEY, No. 97 Lexington-avenue, being his bondsman, and on the other charges the bail was fixed at $2,000, GEORGE W. BUTT, No. 143 Eldridge-street, becoming his bondsman.

THE INDICTMENTS.

The five indictments against Mayor HALL are drafted similarly to the indictments against RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, first brought by the Grand Jury. Each indictment charges neglect to audit certain claims of ANDREW J. GARVEY, INGERSOLL and others, and has certain separate charges. The indictment of SWEENY, for whom JOHN J. BRADLEY gave his bond in $10,000, recites his connection with the Woodward frauds, as do the new indictments against TWEED and CONNOLLY.

HUGH SMITH's and SWEENY's indictment, among other charges, is said to contain one for antedating a lease on the armory corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway.

The Sands' indictment charges Mr. SANDS, while Commissioner of Taxes, with being unlawfully engaged in the sale of City stock, by which transaction he received the sum of $75,000 in addition to his salary as Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments.

Up to the present time the persons who have been, beyond doubt, indicted by the Grand Jury, are as follows: Hall, Tweed, P. B. Sweeny, Connolly, Garvey, Woodward, Ingersoll, Sands, Hugh Smith, James M. Sweeny, H. Genet, Tom Fields and William H. Cooke. Several others have been named, about whose indictment there is no positive certainty. All of these persons, except HALL, TWEED, SWEENY and SANDS, have left for parts unknown, or are hiding to avoid arrest.

HALL, TWEED AND SWEENY.

HALL, TWEED and SWEENY spent yesterday with their families. The former says that he will not avail himself of any legal technicalities, but he is of opinion that the indictments against him can be quashed on the following ground: That the Grand Jury violated the law in transacting much of their business outside of the Grand Jury room; they also appointed committees of two to visit the Broadway Bank, the Tenth National Bank and the widow of the late County Auditor, JAMES WATSON, and that they consequently delegated their authority to two men, which he thinks they had no power to do.

The present whereabouts of INGERSOLL is a mystery, although he was at Middletown, Conn., in the early part of last week, but left ostensibly for Albany. Several rumors are afloat as to his whereabouts since he left Middletown, but there is no doubt that he "oscillates" between the States of New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey, so as to render it impossible for the Sheriff to obtain a proper requisition for his return to the City.

A Great Work Well Performed.

The following is the greater portion of an editorial which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday:

To appreciate the extent of the service to the public performed by Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury, it must be borne in mind that two previous juries of the Court of Oyer and Terminer had their attention directed to the cases growing out of the Ring frauds, and failed to take any action upon them. During the fifty-eight days of actual session, extending over a period of three months, Dr. COMSTOCK and his associates have acted, in all, upon 464 cases. Even this, however, is no test of the patient industry and consistent adherence to duty which have marked the discharge of their high trust by the Court of Sessions' Grand Jury. About seventeen indictments have been found against the leading conspirators in those great operations of municipal robbery, which have cost the tax-payers at least $20,000,000. The public can but imperfectly realise the amount of social and political pressure which has been brought to bear upon the twenty-one men who had the good name of New-York, and the future government of the City, practically in their keeping. * * * The leading members of the Ring felt, even more strongly than the rest of the public, how much depended upon the deliberations of Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury. Threats were tried to influence them; money would have been forthcoming in abundance, had there been any prospect of its proving efficacious; personal influence and party affiliations were brought into the service, and yet these twenty-one gentlemen stood firm in the discharge of a duty equally due to this community and to the country at large. * * * The honors due to the Grand Jury must be at least equally shared by Judge BEDFORD. When the investigation now terminated was begun, he stood simply alone among our City Judges in the resolution to see justice take its course, in spite of either personal or political associations. We have only to contrast the action of Judge BARNARD with reference to the same line of investigation—or that of Judge INGRAHAM in obstructing the work of the Court of Sessions' Grand Jury, by protracting unnecessarily the term of another, to understand how vital to the course of public justice was the co-operation of a resolute and high-principled Judge. While the *Tribune* is digesting its spleen over the fate of its friends and its own gratuitous folly, the majority of the public will hear with great satisfaction that five separate indictments have been found against the "chief conspirator" of the Board of Audit. Without this crowning act of justice, the labors of the Grand Jury would have been woefully incomplete. With it, they have fitly closed their noble work, and have now left the great stake of public honor and justice, which these indictments involve, in the hands of the Courts and the prosecuting officers of the people. The course of both will be narrowly watched, and ill will it fare with the Judge or the District-Attorney who shall now betray the solemn trust committed to him.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
101—Clausen vs. Hughes.
107—Chambers vs. Chambers.
184—Rutheven vs. DeWolf.

Nos.
176—Barnes vs. Gaznor.
[illegible]—Waddy vs. Egan.
[illegible]—Levy vs. Siety.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1041—Hurlbut vs. Montauk Steam Nav. Co.
719½—Hurry vs. Traux et al.
337—N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co. vs. Flynn et al.
347—Spring et al., adm'r, &c., vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York.
348—Hunt vs. Mayor, &c., City of N. Y.
349—Lee, ex'r., &c., vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York.
1068—VanHise vs. O'Brien, sheriff, &c.
1101—Bell et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
141¼—(R. C.) Peterson vs. Mayor, &c., N. Y.

Nos.
80—Willis vs. Weaver.
773—Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
835—Johnson vs. King.
879—Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
963—Ormsby vs. Vt. Copper Manuf. Co.
986—Higgins vs. Hyatt et al., exrs., &c.
780—Smith et al. vs. Bowery Fire Ins. Co., New-York.
1003—Rowell et al. vs. Ashcroft.
1035—Lloyd et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
773¼—Rieser vs. Rieser.
830—Arthur et al. vs. Jacobs.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
316—Byrne vs. Judd et al.
642—Mass vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner.
794—Emberson vs. Dean.
378—Kuffner, &c., vs. Kirby et al.
420—Goddefroy vs. McDonald.
432—Powell et al. vs. Champlain.
432¼—Groetzinger vs. Rosenthal.
332—Peck et al. vs. Gardiner et al.
436—Ingersoll vs. Secor et al.
438—Montegriffo vs. Feldstein.

Nos.
24—Bliss et al. vs. Levy impl'd, &c.
85½—Atlantic M. S. S. Co. vs. Cen. Am. Transit Co.
306—Alexander et al. vs. Lewis.
332—Schwartz vs. Mullen.
36¼—Gelpcke et al. vs. Quentell.
342¼—Lester vs. Union Manf. Co.
430—Millard vs. Scotchburn et al.
1000—Central City Ins Co. vs. Fla. R. R. Co.
416—Randall vs. Le Roy Gas-light Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

[Held in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors.]

Nos.
85—Moreheim vs. Metropolitan Gas-light Co.
86—Richardson vs. Fuller, et al.
87—Archer et al. vs. Shultz et al.
88—Goeller vs. Levy et al.
89—Colton vs. Murray.
90—Tyme vs. Meritt et al.
91—Donnellon vs. Beek.
92—Corsa vs. Youngblood.
93—Beach vs. Beach.
94—Hoopes vs. Wright.
95—Goodkind et al. vs. Moser et al.
96—Mountrass vs. Rice, et al.

Nos.
97—Mylions et al. vs. Gilbg et al.
98—Dorey et al. vs. Litchfield.
99—Swords vs. Bennett.
100—Faber vs. Dutassy.
101—Peyser vs. Brennan.
102—Gilman vs. Greenpoint Sugar Co.
103—Holloch et al. vs. Miller et al.
104—Peters et al., adm'r, vs. Mead et al.
105—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
227—Ross vs. Collins.
129—Duer vs. Reed.
1519—Mooney vs. The Second-av. R. R. Co.
1429—Godfrey vs. Williamsburg C. F. Insurance Co.
1521—McBride vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
1541—The Madison-avenue Baptist Church vs. The Baptist Ch'rch in Oliver-st., &c.
1265—Lough vs. Romaine et al.

Nos.
1339—McGuire vs. Sinclair et al.
1411—Hope vs. Smith et al.
1425—Brown vs. Wells.
1185—Heerbrandt vs. Krahe.
1413—Clausen, Jr., vs. Seaman.
365—De Wolf vs. Crandall et al.
401—Same vs. Same.
153—Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein.
1075—Ogden vs. Lathrop.

Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens 11 A. M.

Nos.
1000—Newberry vs. Wall et al.
470—Meyer vs. Thurber.
244—Palmer vs. Kelly.
1064—Marshall vs. O'Brien, &c., Sheriff.
1068—Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
510—Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
260—Young vs. Pacific Mut. Ins. Co.
888—Mitchell vs. West.

Nos.
960—Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
974—Davis vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co.
996—Chase vs. Carroll.
382—Mitchell vs. Dix.
1010—Maguinis vs. Dinsmore.
736—Kelly et al vs. Ferguson.
624—Herbert vs. Pell.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
156—Merchants' Exchange Nat. Bank, New-York, vs. Colwell.
174—Bartlett vs. Husted et al.
176—Minisheim vs. Berle et al.
187—Nordlinger vs. Muhlker.

Nos.
67—Jarvs, Jr., as executor, vs. Pike.
188—Freborn vs. The Mayor et al.
189—Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor et al.
190—Lagrave vs. The Mayor et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
847—The N. Y. Lithographic, Engraving and Printing Co. vs. Am. Ton. Life and Sav. Ins. Co.
369—Handte vs. Wetzler.
1064½—Schott, adm'x, vs. Wright et al.
1065½—Same vs. Same.
1034—Cohen vs. N. N. Sewing Machine Co.
467—Melhinch vs. Godfrey.
1128¼—Gordon vs. Schafer.
1150—Walker vs. Beach.

Nos.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
710—Peabody vs. Speyers.
1195—Wright vs. Chamberlain.
506—Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
970—Randel et al. vs. Dinsmore, Pres., &c.
652—Leporin vs. Landmann.
764—Wilkey vs. Munson.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1062—Lord et al. vs. Jones.
1162—Rauchfuss vs. The National Steamship Co., limited, Liverpool.
1174—Behrens et al. vs. Stephans et al.
1179—Somenburg vs. Roth.
1190—Thurber et al. vs. Warne.
1200—Stevens vs. Lombard.
1202—Jocks vs. Krass.
1204—Euler vs. Johnston et al.

Nos.
1205—Hawkins et al. vs. Trenor.
1206—The Ninth National Bank of City of New-York vs. Wicks.
1207—Jarvis, receiver, vs. Godfrey.
1208—Rosenfeld vs. Steinbach.
1211—Brockman vs. Faber.
1212—Espy et al. vs. Gill et al.
1213—Martin vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
6879—Von Sach vs. Hurlbert.
5066—Curran vs. Kellogg.
7860—Crane vs. McLean.
7542—Jenss vs. Lippman.
7648—Bolitho vs. Lewis.
7687—Pelton vs. Brown.
8677—Rourke vs. Lansing.

Nos.
7691—Rosenberg vs. Schwartz.
7765—Nester vs. Steinler.
7780—Schaefer vs. Fowler.
7880—Ray vs. Carey.
7890—Brooks vs. Jessup.
7691—Campbell vs. Smith.
7692—Delano vs. Green.
7984—Ashman vs. Boss.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
7780—Torry vs. Kahn.
7865—Mohr vs. Heckerman.
7759—Zuns vs. Holland.
7816—Church vs. Banks.
7769—Marshall vs. Brockway.
7827—Bishop vs. Wright.
8642—Levy vs. Rosenthall.
7922—Klein vs. Ryan.

Nos.
8100—Weber vs. Velhardt.
7972—Gray vs. Sinclair.
7985—Rolland vs. Minzesheimer.
7986—Obom vs. Hough.
7987—Bacher vs. Wittmann.
7988—Reeve vs. Rossel.
7989—Lewis vs. Harris.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
8355—Muller vs. Gross.
7458—Risch vs. Plass.
7627—Wagner vs. Weber.
7954—Daily vs. Merrill.
8485—Whitney vs. Becker.
8542—Schwara vs. Wetherell.
— —Hollstein vs. Trimble.
8731—Polhemus vs. Stewart.
8807—Eyre vs. Darmitzer.
8813—Schmitt vs. Heinrich.
8823—Kingsley vs. Conant.

Nos.
8824—Ther vs. Bloomingdale.
8832—Mercy vs. Rosenfield.
8836—Whitney vs. Susn.
8837—Theodore vs. Waterhouse.
8828—Bailey vs. Brady.
8829—Cummings vs. Schreppel.
7032—Freese vs. Alyea.
7357—Ludman vs. Green.
7467—Morgan vs. Price.
7344—Gunther vs. Davis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. James Flaherty; robbery.
2—The People vs. Thomas Davin; robbery.
3—The People vs. John Campbell; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Thomas Farrell and James Rooney; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Charles Reilly; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. George Hornig; grand larceny.

7—The People vs. Charles Moore; grand larceny, (two cases.)
8—The People vs. Frederick Schmeckpiper; receiving stolen goods.
9—The People vs. George W. Doty and Sherman P. Sage; assault and battery.
10—The People vs. Archibald Campbell; assault and battery.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.

Nos. 22, 38, 47, 55, 107, 110, 111, 121, 122, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.

Assaulted on Broadway.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning HENRY BALDWIN, of No. 314 West Twenty-first-street, and CHARLES WARING, who lives at No. 335 in the same street, were passing the corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street, when two ruffians suddenly sprang upon them from the doorway of PARK & TILFORD's grocery, and striking them with slung-shots, as is supposed, knocked them down. They were neither of them stunned, and immediately springing to their feet, ran away, but within 100 feet were overtaken and again assaulted. Their cries, however, had meantime been heard by the Police, and Patrolmen SORACH and WERNER, Twenty-ninth Precinct, appearing in sight, the assailants fled. The injured men were assisted to the Station-house in Thirtieth-street, where their wounds, which were found to be merely superficial cuts, were dressed, after which they went to their homes. As the two ruffians were entire strangers to the gentlemen they assaulted, it is believed that the attack was made with the intention of committing a robbery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$100,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C. .... s30.	107⅞	5,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st.	99⅞
20,000	do .... c.	108	10,000	do .... b3.	100
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	114⅞	3,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	86½
52,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new .... s3.	110⅝	3,000	O. & M. Con. bds.	93⅞
25,000	do	[illegible]	1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	98
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.	[illegible]	20,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d.	84
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.	111⅛	10,000	Bos. H. & E. 1st.	42½
10,000	do	111⅛	5,000	do	42⅝
85,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	114	10,000	do	42
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new.	66¼	40,000	do.. bet. call.	42
7,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax.	12⅝	10,000	E. T. V. & G. 1st.	92⅞
3,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	33	[illegible]	Phenix Bank	100
1,000	do	34	[illegible]	American Coal....	43
6,000	do	34½	300	Canton Co.	80
20,000	do .... c.	35	300	do... bet. call.	80
10,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct.	33	100	Con. Coal of Md. s30.	37⅞
20,000	do	33½	100	do	37⅝
10,000	do	[illegible]	100	West. Union Tel...	71⅝
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	100	do	71⅞
10,000	Ala. St. 5s, bds. ..	65	100	Quick. Min. Co....	31
1,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L. ..	[illegible]	50	do	30⅝
6,400	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	108	100	Mariposa Pref.....	2
3,700	N. Y. St. 6s, '74.	108	100	Pacific Mail	56⅞
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '76.	108	100	do... bet. call.	56⅞
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '77.	109	100	do	56
4,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87..	94	600	do	57⅛
3,000	Pacific 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	100	10	Am. M. U. Ex. b.c.	[illegible]
2,000	C. P. Gold Bds.	102⅝	100	U. States Ex. b. c.	64
8,000	Union Pac. 1st..	91⅞	2200	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	93⅝
1,000	Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	[illegible]	200	Harlem R.	114
23,000	do	[illegible]	200	L. S. & Mich. So. s3.	90⅞
2,000	Un. P. Land G...	[illegible]	200	do. bet. call. s3.	90⅞
2,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	[illegible]	6	Panama R.	75
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	90½	100	Chi. & N. W.. b. c.	74⅞
1,000	Long Dock Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	88⅞
2,000	Chi. & N. W. Con.	93⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	99
4,000	Del., L. & W. 2d.	100	50	do	99⅛
1,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C. b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton R...	[illegible]
12,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..	106	100	H. & St. Jo. R.....	47⅝
4,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	[illegible]	100	do	47⅞
3,000	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	[illegible]	100	Col., C. & Ind	22⅞
			200	Union Pac.... b. c.	37⅞
			100	do ..... s15.	37½
			300	Boston, H. & E....	4⅝
			20	Cin., Ham. & Day.	92⅝
			21	do	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C..	108	100	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	97⅝
205,000	do ..... s3.	108	100	do.. bet. call.	97⅝
40,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	110⅝	200	Harlem ..... c.	114
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ..... b3.	110⅝	600	L. S. & M. S... b. c. s3.	90
10,000	do	110⅜	100	do	90
12,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅞	1300	Union Pac... b. c.	37
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	114	100	do	36⅞
100	Quick Mining Co.	30⅝	100	do ..... b3.	37
100	Mariposa Pref.....	2½	400	Clev. & Pitts. Guar.	92
18	N. J. Cent. Land & Imp. Co... b. call.	75	20	do	92½
18	Del. & Hud. Canal.	119	100	Chi. & N. W.... s4.	74⅝
500	Con. C. of Md. b. c.	38	1500	do.. b. call. c.	74⅝
700	West. U. Tel.. b. c.	70⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. bet. call ..... s3.	90⅞
200	do	70⅞	100	Chi. & R. I.... s10.	111
600	Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	57⅝	25	St. Louis & I. M..	72
400	Adams Express....	93	14	Morris & Essex...	93
100	United States Ex.	63½	100	Han. & St. Joseph	47⅝
50	Wells-Fargo Ex...	65½	200	Col., C. & Ind. C..	22⅝
100	Erie	30⅝	500	Ohio & Miss.... b. c.	45
			600	do	44⅝

MONDAY, Feb. 12—A. M.

The business of the past week was disturbed by the sudden outcry in the London Press and British Parliament against the *Alabama* Treaty. This flurry was taken very indifferently by the Cabinet at Washington, and viewed by our people generally as uncalled for and undignified. But as it seriously disturbed the London Exchange, and was not without its effect upon the Continental markets, Gold was advanced here 1 ⅌ cent. and sight Bills on London ¼@½ ⅌ cent., while our Public Funds sold at the outset of the trouble, for London account, fell 1 ⅌ cent., but subsequently recovering part of the decline. The salient point in both markets was the New 5 ⅌ cent. Stock, which was quoted at one time as low as 86⅞@87 ⅌ cent. sterling in London and 107⅛@107⅞ ⅌ cent. in New-York. The *Bull* speculation in the Railways and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail was checked, and with one or two exceptions, like North-west Common and Wabash—the reported present "favorites" of a prominent operator who has the buying part of the same in these two stocks pretty much to himself—the prices closed 1@2 ⅌ cent. lower than on Saturday week.

General Trade has not been seriously interfered with by the political trouble. The preparations of the Importers for the Spring business in Foreign Dry Goods continue active, and the Domestic Commission-houses are holding Cotton fabrics at stiff prices, owing to the continued advance in the raw material. The Cotton receipts of the week at the Southern ports show a heavy falling off from the second week in February last year, and the whole deficiency in the present crop receipts has now reached 507,000 bales. The deficiency in the bulk of the Cotton exports of the present crop is 430,000 bales, but this difference is nearly or quite compensated by the advance in price.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 10, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,811,800
Decrease in Specie	2,713,800
Increase in other Legal Tenders	50,300
Increase in Deposits	112,800
Decrease in Circulation	57,000

	Feb. 11, '71.	Feb. 10, '72.	Feb. 3, '72.
National Capital	$73,233,000	$71,733,000	[illegible]
Loan Capital	13,385,800	15,320,500	15,370,300
Total	$86,570,800	$87,155,500	$87,153,300
Loans	271,301,345	287,422,200	284,610,400
Gold and Gold Notes	25,860,714	21,277,200	23,991,100
Other Legal Tenders	55,773,293	46,615,100	46,565,800
Deposits	214,090,875	221,019,500	220,906,700
Circulation	31,810,164	28,161,700	28,218,700
In Sub-Treasury	78,043,514	77,244,646	75,577,420

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 3, '72.	Feb. 10, '72.	Feb. 11, '71.
Deposits	$220,906,700	$221,019,500	$214,090,875
Circulation	28,218,700	28,161,700	31,810,164
Total	$249,125,400	$249,181,200	$245,871,039
Required 25 ⅌ ct.	$62,280,350	$62,295,300	$61,467,759
Gold and Greenbacks	70,551,900	67,888,400	81,434,007
Excess	$8,271,050	$5,593,100	$19,966,248
Rate for money	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.	5@6 ⅌ ct.

The Bank return shows that $2,811,800 has been added to Loans and Discounts, and that the Banks have lost on their Gold average $2,713,800. In the other departments the changes are slight. The Greenbacks are $50,300 higher; the general line of Deposits $112,800 higher. The Circulation decreases $57,000. The surplus of Lawful Money over the required 25 ⅌ cent. is reduced $2,677,950 by the large withdrawal of Gold Notes to pay Customs into the Treasury. The margin of Lawful Money is now reduced to $5,593,100, but the demand upon the Banks for Money at 7 ⅌ cent. is not so pressing as to affect the market, and outside lenders are accepting 6@7 ⅌ cent. from the Brokers on loans on demand. The Greenback average is lower by $9,157,000 than this time last year, owing to the withdrawal by the Treasury of the 3 ⅌ cent. Greenback Certificates in excess of the receipts in Greenback Notes from the interior, in the same time. And the price of Money, it will be noticed, is 7 ⅌ cent. at present as against 5@6 ⅌ cent. the corresponding week last Winter. The supply of Gold Notes in the New-York Banks is now $4,368,000 less than this time last year. The Secretary of the Treasury now holds in reserve $70,391,620 in Gold Coin, out of $106,001,620 on hand, after allowing for $35,610,000 Gold Notes outstanding. His Customs receipts from this date to the close of March will be nearly or quite $30,000,000, and in the meantime he will redeem $40,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862, of which $32,000,000 will be drawn from Europe.

These figures may be interesting in view of the possibility of the active export of Gold early in the Spring, because of the disturbance to the Foreign Exchanges and to pending financial negotiations abroad by the *Alabama* question. Appearances, late on Saturday, however, indicated a renewed demand for our Public Funds, for Foreign employment, induced by the decline in the New 5 ⅌ cents and the 5-20s of 1867 earlier in the week, and the relative wide difference of 2¾@3 ⅌ cent. between the price of Gold and the New 5 ⅌ cents. The latter recovered from 107⅞ to 108¼ ⅌ cent., and closed strong.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past were $7,560,475 as against $7,622,798 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,308,173 against $4,727,384 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $80,012, against $995,152 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,847,562. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 19,643 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$30,865,304	Jan. 6	$7,495,607
August	38,066,810	Jan. 13	6,249,201
September	33,010,576	Jan. 20	6,134,738
October	30,039,895	Jan. 27	9,954,653
November	24,103,941	Feb. 3	9,596,123
December	25,335,967	Feb. 10	7,560,475
Total since July			$228,413,090
Against same date, 1871			188,391,056
Increase since July 1			$40,022,034

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$17,869,653	Jan. 3	$3,199,209
August	19,510,337	Jan. 10	2,209,953
September	20,863,302	Jan. 17	4,006,015
October	22,356,227	Jan. 24	5,160,172
November	19,232,587	Jan. 31	4,500,068
December	19,771,884	Feb. 7	5,308,173
Total since July 1			$143,987,580
Against same time 1871			134,184,100
Increase since July 1			$9,803,480
Gold, Feb. 10, 1872			110⅝ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Feb. 11, 1871			111⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,223,695	Jan. 6	$3,240
August	2,701,287	Jan. 13	579,413
September	2,130,320	Jan. 20	372,465
October	2,086,891	Jan. 27	550,068
November	2,124,359	Feb. 3	44,980
December	2,034,192	Feb. 10	80,012
Total since July 1			$23,930,812
Against same time, 1871			45,523,106
Decrease since July 1			$21,592,294

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,886	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,258	October	1,786,929
November	9,952,947	November	12,963,049
December	8,394,332	December	2,237,535
January	13,696,426	January	15,184,566
Feb. 3	1,989,000	Feb. 3	658,000
Feb. 10	2,847,562	Feb. 10	1,628,995
Total, 1872	$95,891,657	Total, 1872	$57,927,378
Total, 1871	87,921,222	Total, 1871	61,528,855

The Cotton movement at all the ports, for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	—1870-71.—		—1871-72.—	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Receipts	161,095	2,510,851	86,236	2,008,053
Exports	95,962	1,504,992	54,394	1,075,027
Stock on hand		681,294		575,407
Price Low Mid		14⅝c.		22⅛c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THIS WEEK.

		Feb. 11, '71.
American Gold	109⅞@110⅛	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛@111⅜	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112@111⅜@111⅞	110¾
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	108⅛@107⅞@108⅛	
Cen. Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	102⅞@102⅝	94
Un. Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	92⅛@91⅝	80¾
New-York Central	98⅞@97⅝	94⅞
New-York Central Scrip	98⅞@92⅝	90⅞
Rock Island	112@110¾	107⅛
North-west Common	74¾@74⅛	76
North-west Preferred	92⅞@91	86
Reading	115⅛@113⅛	99⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛@44⅛	36⅛
St. Paul Common	56⅞@55¾	54
St. Paul Preferred	74⅞@76⅞@77⅞	75⅞
Toledo and Wabash	75⅞@76⅞	52⅞
Union Pacific	38⅛@36⅞	21⅛
Erie	31⅝@30⅛	22⅛
Western Telegraph	72⅛@69⅞@70⅞	46⅜
Pacific Mail	58⅞@60⅛@57⅞@58	43⅞
Lake Shore	91⅞@89⅞	94⅜
Lake Shore Scrip	88⅞@86⅞	

The Wall-street markets were duller than usual through Saturday—Foreign Exchange an exception, the rate for sight Bills on London being advanced to 110 ⅌ cent. The sales of Gold continued at 110⅛@110¼, mainly at 110¼ ⅌ cent., and without animation in the Gold Room. The Public Funds were steady at about Friday's quotations, a fraction stronger on the New 5 ⅌ cents and the Coupon 10-40s. The Railroad speculation was tame and at the Second Board a little lower in most of the Roads. Considerable sales of Union Pacific at 37@36¼ ⅌ cent. There was a quiet feeling also in the Miscellaneous Stocks.

At 4 o'clock P. M., the Saturday hour for closing the Hall of the Exchange and all dealings on the Street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	107⅞	108⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65 May and Nov.	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67 Jan. and July	111⅜	111⅜
American Gold	110⅜	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Cfs.	92⅞	92⅞
Reading	113⅞	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	110⅞
North-west Common	74⅛	74⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅞	91
Pacific Mail	58⅞	58
St. Paul Preferred	76⅞	75⅞
St. Paul Common	55⅞	55⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	44⅞
Toledo and Wabash	76⅞	76⅞
Western Telegraph	71⅛	70⅞
Erie	30⅞	30⅞
Union Pacific	37⅛	36⅞
Lake Shore	90⅛	89⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	87	86⅞

There was a much stronger demand for the Public Funds at the close—the New 5s, 108¼, and the 5-20s of 1867, 111⅜, sales. The last quotations are:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 reg., '67	110⅞
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	115	5-20 coup., '67	111⅜
5-20 reg., '62	110⅛	5-20 reg., '68	110⅞
5-20 coup., '62	110⅞	5-20 coup., '68	110⅞
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 reg.	107⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅞	10-40 coup.	107⅞
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s reg., '81	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s coup., '81	108⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110	6s Currency	114
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅜		

The earnings of the Lake Shore Road for January show a gain over last year of $202,084, or about 20 ⅌ cent. This is a larger gain than appeared in the table of January Railroad earnings, copied from the *Financial Chronicle* a few days ago. The exact figures are:

January, 1872	$1,276,150
January, 1871	1,074,066
Increase	$202,084

We are requested to call attention to the New-York, Midland and New-Jersey Midland Bonds, advertised by Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co. They report a good demand for the securities connected with the Midland enterprise.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE RECOMMEND AS A SAFE INVESTMENT THE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, interest payable in gold coin May and November; denominations, $100, $500, $1,000. Present price, 94 and accrued interest.

Also, the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, interest six per cent., gold, January and July; denominations, $1,000; at the current market price.

We buy and sell Government Securities, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange; allow interest (at four per cent.) on deposits, make collections, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
HARVEY FISK, No. 5 Nassau-st.
A. S. HATCH. New-York, Feb. 3, 1872.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
LAND GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FREE OF TAX.

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ JAY COOKE & CO.

Are now offering the 7.30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds at par and accrued interest in currency. With their ample security and high rate of interest, we believe there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe. All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value. Holders of Five-twenties and all desiring to invest in reliable bonds will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country, or to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indias.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Bids for the whole, or any part of $47,000 Elizabeth City 7 per Cent. Improvement Bonds, will be received until Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1872.

These Bonds, with Coupons attached, have six years to run from Dec. 1, 1871, are payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and are well known on the market as a safe and desirable investment.

Bids (which will be opened by the Finance Committee on the 16th inst.) must be addressed to A. S. WOODRUFF, City Treasurer, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem best for the interest of the city.

ROBERT S. GREEN,
Feb. 5, 1872. Chairman of Finance Committee.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 10—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for money and 92¼ for the account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 91¼; 10-40s, 89½.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money and 92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 91¼; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Rentes, 56f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is unchanged. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d.; sales, 12,000 bales; export and speculation, 4,000 bales; sales at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 11½d., and from Savannah or Charleston at 11⅜d.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—SUGAR, 30s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

HAVRE, Feb. 10.—COTTON steady.

Southern Markets.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—TOBACCO stiff; sales small; receipts small. BAGGING firm; round lots sold at 15c.@16c. FLOUR firm and active; Extra Family, $6 75. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; Amber, $1 77, delivered. CORN active; Shelled, 60c. OATS active; Prime, 52c. RYE quiet and firm at 95c. PROVISIONS active. PORK, $13 50@$13 75. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c. BACON—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 8c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 12½c.; Plain, 11c.@12¼. LARD, 9c.@10c. WHISKY quiet at 87c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 5,388 bales; gross, 6,238 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,823 bales; to Havre, 3,387 bales; to Barcelona, 460 bales; sales, 4,600 bales; stock, 247,230. Western PRODUCE and GROCERIES nominally unchanged; EXCHANGE—Sterling, $1 19¾; New-York sight, ⅛c.@¼c. discount. GOLD, $1 11.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 10.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 76c. ROSIN firm at $3 90 for Strained, $4 for No. 2. Crude TURPENTINE dull at $4 for Hard, $6 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR steady at $2 60.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 10.—COTTON quiet; holders firm; Middling, 21⅜c.; net receipts, 1,822 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,235; to Havre, 2,047 bales; coastwise, 570 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 76,952 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; net receipts, 942 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,508 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 23,363 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 10.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 20c.; net receipts, 3,086 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 654 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 51,590 bales.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 9.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 9 bales; shipments, 1,101 bales; stock, 1871, 10,660 bales; 1872, 7,645 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 10.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 1,282 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 20,709 bales.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 10.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21⅛c.; receipts, 480 bales; sales, 300 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	21	Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	721	Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,118
Corn, bushels	40,400	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	11,605	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	850	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	916	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	220	Butter, pkgs.	1,614
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	14
Flax, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Spelter, slabs	301
Hemp, bales	35		
Leather, sides	11,133		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the *City of New-York*, for Liverpool—11 pkgs. Bees-wax, 1,474 bales Cotton, 903 tcs. Lard, 123 hhds. Tallow, 33 cases Drugs, 1,082 boxes Bacon, 1 case Machinery, 108 pkgs. Furs, 50 cases Sewing-Machines, 571 bales Leather, 342 bales Hops, 137 bbls. Oysters, 6 boxes Ham, 50 tcs. Beef, 3 tcs. Rice, 1,553 bags Clover-seed, 5 boxes Steel Plates, 14 cases Wrenches, 15 cases Organs, 20 bales Skins, 133 bbls. Bellies, 5,514 bushels Corn, 5 boxes Quartz, 2 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Great Western*, for Liverpool—427 tcs. Lard, 50 boxes Hams, 1,677 bales Cotton, 14 pkgs. Hats, 50 boxes Clocks, 11 casks Scrap Steel, 86 logs Maple, 164 logs Cedar, 42 pkgs. Leather, 21 casks Tallow, 420 bbls. Resin, 29,424 bushels Corn, 641 cases Sewing-machines, 19 hhds. Stearine, 440 boxes Bacon, 107 Empty Cases, 300 boxes Corn, 1,316 Dry Hides, 46 bales Scraps.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—11,252 boxes Bacon, 398 tcs. Lard, 27,230 bushels Corn, 1,368 Brooms, 560 bbls. Flour, 573 bags Clover-seed, 95 hhds. Tallow, 19 casks Roots, 268 sticks Fustic, 20 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 1 Pulverizing-machine, 119 bbls. Resin, 3 tcs. Hams, 2 boxes Soap, 346 tcs. Beef, 12 bbls. Tongues, 100 bbls. Pork, 4,800 Staves, 122 cases Mowers, 87 cases Frames, 307 cases Cabinet-ware, 19 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the brig *Trenmor*, for Sodertelge—2,227 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer *Leipsig*, for Bremen—342 boxes Bacon, 67 bales Cotton, 6 bbls. Casings, 100 cases Salmon, 15 cases Tomatoes, 7 cases Machinery, 19 pkgs. Furs and Skins, 46 cases Tobacco, 97 hhds. Tobacco, 72 Wheels, 200 bales Clover, 209 boxes Corn-starch, 750 tcs. Lard, 10 casks Lard, 172 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1 case Hams, 18 pkgs. Leather, 10 cases Stoves, 300 bbls. Syrup, 620 bags Clover-seed, 9,909 bushels Corn, 200 boxes Middles.

By the bark *Almedina*, for Lisbon—77 cases Clocks, 1 bbl. Whisky, 1 cask Lamps, 58,160 Staves.

By the brig *New-York*, for Gibraltar and orders—550 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5,820 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Mariners*, for Gibraltar and orders—2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Maria*, for Messina—4,875 cases Petroleum, 7 tons Logwood, 2 logs Mahogany.

By the bark *Bessie Simpson*, for Cardenas—864 Empty Hogsheads, 60 Empty Tierces.

By the schooner *Jno. Atwood*, for Antigua—270 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Corn-meal, 195 bbls. Bread, 90 bushels Peas, 400 bags Corn, 40 boxes Cheese, 150 boxes Candles, 30 bags Bran, 15 puncheons Oil-meal, 3 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bbls. Potatoes, 25 bbls. Mackerel, 150 reams Paper, 1,250 lbs. Lard, 150 cases Oil, 10 bbls. Pork.

By the brig *Alex. Nickels*, for Cienfuegos—32,509 feet Lumber, 5 boxes Knives, 10 cases Oil.

By the schooner *J. J. Harris*, for St. Kitts, &c.—790 bbls. Flour, 180 bbls. Meal, 42 bbls. Pork, 14 pkgs. Beef, 47 boxes Cheese, 24 pkgs. Butter, 65 pkgs. Lard, 700 bushels Corn, 91 bbls. Crackers, 400 boxes Candles, 22 bags Peas, 2 bbls. Peas, 50 kegs Oil-meal, 10 bbls. Potatoes, 6 boxes Soap, 4 boxes Biscuit, 10 bbls. Mackerel, 167 gallons Kerosene, 5 boxes Corn-starch, 12 boxes Florida Water, 6 boxes Matches.

By the schooner *Luisita*, for Demerara—200 bbls. Pork, 125 bbls. Beef, 200 bbls. Peas, 300 bbls. Flour, 275 bbls. Bread, 80 bbls. Potatoes, 300 pails Lard.

Schooner *Starlight*, Cienfuegos, ballast.

By the brig *Magdala*, for Port Spain—100 bbls. Peas, 10,000 lbs. Lard, 200 boxes Herrings, 102 boxes Cheese, 15 bbls. Beef, 1,000 reams Paper, 300 cases Florida Water, 160 bbls. Bread, 150 bbls. Crackers, 270 cases Oil, 50 bbls. Pork, 62 bales Tobacco, 304 bbls. Flour, 60 pkgs. Boiler Tubes, 350 boxes Candles, 1,000 Shooks, 20 bales Oakum, 10 pkgs. Lamps, 8 cases Chairs, 5 cases Drugs.

By the brig *Surf*, for Sagua—20 kegs Nails, 1 sugar Scale, 20,000 Hoops, 3,095 Shooks and Hhds.

By the bark *Nebula*, for Rio Janeiro—59 cases Sewing-machines, 90 cases Sapolio, 22 cases Drills, 12 cases Axes, 60 cases Irons, 25 cases Maizena, 1 case Car Springs, 280 bbls. Resin, 5 cases Milk, 4 cases Jelly, 1 case Extract Buchu, 12 cases Table Sauce, 58,838 feet Lumber, 1,260 bbls. Flour, 1 Forge, 200 cases Refined Petroleum, 20 kegs Nails, 51 tons Coal.

And from Philadelphia, for Amsterdam, by the bark *Providence*, 147,930 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at old prices, in the local market. At New-Orleans, 5,000 bags, by the *Nancy M. Smith*, were sold, to arrive, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted up ⅛c. ⅌ lb. on, however, a light business for early delivery; sales 1,202 bales, including 220 bales to shippers, 299 bales to spinners, 67 bales to speculators, and 616 bales in transit. For forward delivery business has been fairly active, and prices have been quoted up ⅛c. ⅌ lb., though the later dealings showed a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. from the highest figures of the day; sales, 17,350 bales (7,150 bales last evening, and 10,200 bales today;) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 400 bales at 22⅝c.; March, 100 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22 11-16c., 200 bales at 22⅞c., 1,200 bales at 22 13-16c., 1,900 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 23c.; April, 500 bales at 23c., 300 bales at 23 1-16c., 300 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23 3-16c., 900 bales at 23¼c., 100 bales at 23 5-16c., 200 bales at 23⅜c.; May, 200 bales at 23 3-16c., 450 bales at 23⅜c.; And today, for February, 700 bales at 22⅝c., 300 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 11-16c., 100 bales at 22¾c.; March, 1,500 bales at 23c., 200 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 1,300 bales at 22⅞c., 300 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 900 bales at 22⅞c., 700 bales at 22 13-16c., 100 bales at 22¾c.; April, 100 bales at 23 7-16c., 200 bales at 23⅜c., 100 bales at 23 5-16c., 700 bales at 23⅛c., 300 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23 5-16c., 300 bales at 23⅜c., 100 bales at 23⅜c.; May, 200 bales at 23 9-16c., 300 bales at 23⅜c., 800 bales at 23 7-16c.; May and June, 100 bales each, at 23⅜c., together; June, 500 bales at 23 9-16c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were February, 22.87c.; March, 22.63c.; April, 23.03c.; May, 23.14c.; June, 23.25c. The receipts at this port today were 721 bales, all by rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports for the week were 82,274 bales, against 91,790 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,021,132 bales, against 2,505,902 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	20¼	20¼	20½	20½
Good Ordinary	21⅞	21⅞	22	22⅛
Low Middling	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞
Middling	23¼	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝
Good Middling	23⅞	24	24⅛	24⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less active request, but has been quoted strong in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,250 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35, inferior to good Extra State, at $6 65@$6 90; good to fancy at $6 90@$7 35; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $6 55@$6 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 ⅌ bbl. A sale of 100 bbls. Extra Canada (Club Wheat) Flour was made at $8 45, from dock.

Southern Flour has been in fair demand and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls. at $6 20@$8 25 for ordinary to very good, and $8 25@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good demand at $4 10@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 370 bbls. Corn-meal continues in fair request at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 580 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand and quoted a shade easier, on rather freer offerings, with sales reported of 31,000 bushels (mostly to shippers) at $1 56 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store; about $1 59 for so-called No. 1 do., afloat; $1 78 for strictly prime White Michigan, delivered; $1 65@$1 75 for common to prime White Genesee and Western, the inside price for a lot of 4,000 bushels common, from store; $1 65@$1 68 for Red Pennsylvania, from dock and delivered.…Corn has been held with more confidence, on lighter offerings of desirable samples, but has been less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels at 71½c.@74½c. for new, in lots, chiefly at 74c. for prime samples, delivered; 74½c. for prime new and old do., in store; 78c. (nominally) for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 74c.@74½c. for Yellow and White Western; 73½c.@74½c. for Yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel.…Rye has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive.…Barley has been in fair supply and weaker in price, on a moderate trade; sales, 16,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 08 for Canada West, $1 for Canada East, and 80c. for two-rowed State. Nothing new in Barley-malt.…Oats have been quoted steady, but have been very quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,000 bushels, at 54c.@55c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 52½c.@53c. for fair to prime do., in store; 55c.@56c. for White Western and Ohio, ⅌ bushel.…A small sale of Canada Peas was reported, without particulars. Values in wholesale nominal.

HIDES—There has been a moderate movement in dry stock, also in Wet-salted, at uniform rates. Calcutta Cow and Buffalo stock has been in fair request and firm. The week's receipts have been 111,302 hides and 174 bales do.; sales, 36,550 hides and 235 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½@25 lbs, 27½c., gold, selected; 1,160 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, (part to arrive,) 10 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, as they run; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, (part to arrive,) 10@11 lbs., 23c.@29c.; 4,350 Dry Montevideo, 21@21½ lbs., 27c.@27½c.; 1,600 Dry California, (to arrive,) 24 lbs., 24½c.; 6,550 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 27c., gold, selected; 850 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, 20 lbs., 23c., gold, as they run; 150 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., 22½c., gold, as they run; 4,000 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., 22½c., currency; 1,500 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, (to arrive,) 10 lbs.; 300 Dry-salted Matamoras, 31 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, Ox, (to arrive,) 50 lbs., 16c., gold, selected; 450 Wet-salted, Rio Grande Cow, 39 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Wet-salted Matamoras, 55 lbs., 14c.@14½c., currency, as they run; 1,050 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs.; 1,230 Wet-salted, Western, 70 lbs., private terms; 3,400 City Slaughter, 76 lbs., 11½c.@11¾c., currency, selected; 109 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (part to arrive,) 21 lbs.; 45 bales Calcutta Cow, 9 lbs., private terms.

The stock on hand is 63,200 Hides and 99 bales, (same time last year, 127,700 Hides and 582 bales,) as follows: 43,550 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entire Rios, &c.; 4,400 Dry Central American; 5,000 Dry Tampico; 3,000 Dry and Salted Mexican; 4,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern; 1,000 Dry and Salted West India; 2,250 W. S. B. A. & R. G. Cow from Europe; 99 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been in good request at firm rates. Shippers have been the principal buyers, having taken about 20,000 sides of medium-weight stock, reducing the available supply. An active call has been noted for Union Crop and for Rough Leather, the offerings of which have been quite limited. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@24c.; Hemlock, poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Rough, 28c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 34c.@37c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 35c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 32c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans 450 bbls. changed hands at 54c.@66c. ⅌ gallon; market unchanged. Foreign dull and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in moderate request, on the basis of $4 60 for Strained; sales, 400 bbls. Nothing new in Tar. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 200 bbls., at 81c.@82c., chiefly at 82c. ⅌ gallon, showing an easier market.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally dull, and weak as to price. Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 23c. At Philadelphia, Refined has been reported here, of a small cargo at 23c., and 1,200 bbls. at [illegible]

[illegible] PROVISIONS—Pork has been very moderately sought after for early delivery at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., early delivery, chiefly at $14 for Western Mess, $14 for new Western Prime Mess, $14 25@$14 37½ for new Western Extra Prime, and $16 for Rumps, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been fairly active at steadier rates; sales, 4,750 bbls. new Western Mess, including 250 bbls., seller February, at $14 12½; 500 bbls., seller March, at $14 12½@$14 17½; 250 bbls., buyer March, on private terms; 2,250 bbls., seller April, at $14 15@$14 20; 1,050 bbls., seller April and May, at $14 22½, and 500 bbls., seller July, at $14 50 ⅌ bbl.…Dressed Hogs continue in very moderate demand at from 6¼c.@7c. for City, and 6¼c., chiefly at 6¼c., for Western, ⅌ lb.…Cut-meats have been in request and steady at 8¼c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales include 131 tcs. Pickled Hams, at 9c.@9½c.; 500 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 11c.; 300 Green Hams at 9c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 5¼c.; 250 Smoked Shoulders at 6¼c., ⅌ lb.…Bacon has been in pretty fair request, and generally quoted firm, with sales reported of equal to 1,300 boxes, including for early delivery here 80 boxes Cumberland at 7c.@7¼c.; 300 boxes Short Rib at 7¼c.; 20,000 lbs. do. in bulk, at 6¼c.; 200 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.@7 3-16c.; 50 boxes South Stafford and Stratford (Lockitt's) at 8½c.; for first half of March delivery here, 300 boxes Long and Short Clear at 7¼c.; and for prompt delivery at Chicago, 250 boxes Short Clear at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.…Lard has been quoted firm as to price, but not active. Really desirable samples of Western stock were offered with reserve. Sales have been reported of 850 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9¼c.@9⅝c. for common to No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c.@9⅝c. for prime to choice Western Steam; 9¼c.@9⅝c. for prime to choice Kettle-rendered; 9½c.@9¾c. for City; 9½c.@9⅝c. for No. 1, and 10c. for Refined. For forward delivery a moderate call was noted at rather less firm prices; sales, 1,750 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 500 tcs., seller March at 9 11-16c.; 250 tcs., buyer March, on private terms; and 500 tcs., seller May, at 10⅛c.; also, for prompt delivery at Chicago, 500 tcs. at $8 60.…Beef has been dull, but steady, at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues inactive within the range from $12@$18 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $24@$25 50 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $22@$25, as the extremes, chiefly at $25 for prime; sales, 230 bbls.

SEED—The dealings in Clover have been more extensive, but less buoyant prices; sales, 3,00 bags at 11c.@11¼c. for prime to very choice Indiana and Michigan, chiefly at 11c. for prime; and 10c. for fair Ohio. The business has been mainly for shipment. Nothing new in other kinds.

SKINS—Deer have been firm and in good demand, with sales reported of 10,000 lbs. Sisal, 3,000 lbs. Campeachy, 3,000 lbs. Honduras, and 5,000 lbs. Texas. Receipts—12 bales Honduras, 39 bales Mexican and Southern. We quote: Honduras, Deer, 52½c.@55c.; Guatemala, 50c.@52c.; Chagres, 57½c.@60c.; Campeachy, 50c.@52c.; Sisal, 50c.@52c.; San Juan, 52c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c.; Porto Cabello, 45c.; Angostura, 38c.@40c.; Para, 50c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@50c., currency, ⅌ lb. Goat have been fairly active at former figures. Sales reported of 320 bales Mexican, 122 bales Calcutta, and 75 bales Cape. Receipts have been 177 bales East India, 150 bales Mexican, 94 bales Buenos Ayres, 50 bales Tampico, and 22 bales Cape. We quote: Tampico, Goat, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@50c.; Payta, 48½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 35c.@38c.; Madras, each, 48c.@50c.; Patna, 45c.; East India Tanned Goat, 95c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c.@72c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been steady as to price, on, however, a comparatively slow movement; sales, 435 hhds. Centrifugal at 10½c.; 268 hhds. Melado at 7c.; 618 boxes Derosne and Centrifugal at 10c.@10½c.; and 1,019 boxes Centrifugal (disposed of same day but not reported) on private terms. Quotations unchanged. Nothing new in Refined.

TALLOW, &C—The demand has been moderate at steady rates. Sales have been quoted since our last of 102,000 lbs. Tallow at 8½c.@9½c. for fair ordinary to prime; also, 85 tcs. prime Stearine at 9¼c., and 234 pkgs. Grease at 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at 93c. ⅌ gallon. Market unchanged.

FREIGHTS—A less active movement has been noted in the line of berth freights, business having been checked in part by the reduced supply of room available and the firmer views of owners, particularly by steam. The main call was for Cotton and Grain room. Provisions having been offered less freely. There has been a restricted chartering trade noted on the basis of about previous quotations, with the chief inquiry in the local market for vessels for the Petroleum and West India trades. The reports from the outports are of a moderate movement, mostly for the West Indies.…For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 3,430 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail, chiefly by steam, ⅌ lb.; 53,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steam, at 8d. ⅌ standard bushel; 300 pks. Lard and Bacon, by sail, at 17s. 6d.; 200 tons Copper Ore, by do., at 15s. ⅌ ton.…For London, by sail, 15,500 bushels Wheat, in bags, vessel to haul to store, at 8d. ⅌ bushel; also a British ship, 750 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.…For Bristol, 5,000 bushels grain, to fill up, @ 5d. ⅌ bushel.…For Antwerp, 1,600 boxes extract of logwood, reported @ 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton.…For Rotterdam, 25 hhds. Virginia tobacco at 35s.…For Hamburgh, 15 tons measurement goods @ 20s.…The Norwegian bark reported in our last, with case oil for Odessa (12,050 cases), gets 30c., gold, per case, for Constantinople and Odessa.…For South America and back, an American schooner, 116 tons, and back with general cargo, on private terms.…For the North Side of Cuba, an American schooner, 293 tons, hence with empty Hogsheads at 90c.; and another, 190 tons, (reported from Philadelphia,) with 175,000 feet Lumber, from Norfolk, on private terms, and back, with Sugar, to a port north of Hatteras, at $6 75; also, a British schooner, 146 tons, reported from St. Johns, at $7 35.…For Cárdenas, a British brig, 255 tons, with Shooks, from St. Johns, at 22c., privilege of orders; a British schooner, 145 tons, and another, 120 tons, from do., (reported thence,) at $7 50 each; also, an American schooner, 277 tons, reported from Philadelphia and back, at 50c. and $4 75.…For Martinique, a British schooner, 107 tons, reported from Philadelphia and back, at 65c., gold.…For Matanzas and back, a bark, 450 hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia, basis of 50c., and a British schooner, 194 tons, reported from St. John's, at $7 50.…For Barbadoes, a British brig, 167 tons, and a British schooner, 134 tons, reported from St. John's, at $7 and $7 50, respectively.…For Caibarien, a British schooner, 133 tons, reported from St. John's, at $1,400.…For New-York, an American schooner, (reported from Philadelphia,) with 210,000 feet Lumber, from St. Mary's, Ga., at $11.…For Wilmington, Del., an American schooner, (reported from Philadelphia,) with 400 tons Phosphates, from Charleston, on private terms.…For Bremen, a British bark, 556 tons, was reported as having been placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo.

WESTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN opened dull, but closed active at 40⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed; Rejected, 37½c.; Ear, 40c., on track. OATS dull, and a shade lower at 32¼c. for No. 2; 29c. for Rejected; No. 2, seller April, 33½c.@33¾c. RYE quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 at 70½c.@71c. for regular; 72½c.@73c. for fresh receipts; Rejected, 65c. BARLEY dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at 58½c.@59c. PORK quiet but firm at $12 40@$12 45; seller March, $12 55@$12 57½; seller April, $12 80@$12 85. LARD unchanged. Green, Bulk and Boxed MEATS firm and unchanged. HOGS moderately active for upper grades at previous prices; lower grades slow and a shade lower, at $4 15@$4 65. Dressed HOGS in good demand at yesterday's prices. CATTLE active and higher, at $4 85@$5 60 for mixed Common to prime Steers. WHISKY sold at 87½c. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley, 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—FLOUR in good demand and higher grades have an advancing tendency; Superfine Winter, $5 60@$5 75; Extra Winter, $6@$6 25; Double Extra do., $6 75@$6 80; Treble do. do., $7 10@$7 35. WHEAT strong and a little better; No. 2 Spring, $1 32@$1 33½; No. 2 Fall at $1 63; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 71@$1 72. CORN firmer; High Mixed, on the track, 41c.; No. 2 Mixed, in the elevator, 42c. OATS firmer; No. 1 at 38½c. BARLEY firm; choice Spring, 75c. RYE steady at 75c.@80c. WHISKY dull at 87c. Mess PORK nominal at $13. Dry-salted MEATS in improved demand; Loose Shoulders, 4½c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c., all March; Long Clear Middles, 6¾c. BACON nominally unchanged. LARD is salable at 8¾c., held at 8¾c.@9c. HOGS quiet at $4@$4 40. CATTLE firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 10.—FLOUR in moderate demand and market steady; sales, 1,700 bbls.; $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 60; 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $1 50. CORN unchanged; sales, 10,000 bushels at 65c.@67c. BARLEY held at $1@$1 05 for Canada. RYE nominally 90c. for Western. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts $25, Shipstuffs $26@$27, Middlings $28@$30, ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; Double Extra Spring, $6 50. WHEAT quiet and weak; No. 1 at $1 26; No. 2 at $1 24. OATS steady; No. 2 at 32¼c. CORN in fair demand, and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c. RYE dull and nominal; No. 1 at 71½c. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2 Fall, 58¼c. Live HOGS steady, $4 20@$4 30. Mess PORK dull and nominal at $12 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 10.—SHIPMENTS—Corn, 1,600 bushels. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT in fair demand for White Winter; sales, 12 cars State on private terms; 3 cars White Michigan at $1 85@$1 87. CORN quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Western, at 59c.; 1 car do., in railroad elevator, at 60c. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY has a fair inquiry; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada at 90c. SEEDS quiet and unchanged. PORK and LARD quiet and without change. HIGHWINES nominally 2c. below New-York prices.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 10.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 65¼; Amber Michigan, $1 50; No. 1 Red, $1 49; No. 2 Red, $1 46@$1 46¼; No. 3 Red, $1 40. CORN shade better; High Mixed, 47½c.@47¾c.; Low Mixed, 47c. OATS quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 43c.; No. 2, 40c. Dressed HOGS, $5 15@$5 20. RECEIPTS—22,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 10.—FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. BUTTER quiet but firm and unchanged. PORK quiet and weak at $13 25. LARD quiet and weak at 8¾c.@9¼c. Bulk MEATS dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Sides, 7½c. Live HOGS in fair demand and firm at $4 40@$4 60; receipts, 1,060 head. WHISKY steady at 87c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—WHEAT very strong and closed better; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 55@$1 56; No. 2 at $1 49. CORN steady at 54c. OATS unchanged and quiet at 44c. PETROLEUM—Refined steady; held at 20c.@20½c. in car lots; 21c.@22c. in small lots; Crude quiet at $4 70@$4 75.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1872.

THE FIRM OF SHACKELFORD & GUNTHER is this day dissolved. All outstanding claims on the firm will be liquidated in Paris by C. B. GUNTHER, No. 15 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, and all settlements must likewise be addressed to him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN OPENING of [illegible] Lafayette-place from Great Jones to Bleecker-st. will find a memorandum [illegible] the same for signature at the office of JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 3. There will be no expense, but it should be attended to at once.

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STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1872.
RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages, at 7 per cent., on real estate in City of New-York and vicinity, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon		$2,317,568 00
Banking-house and lots, cost		243,589 71
United States 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds, par		1,455,000 00
New-York State 7 per cent. Bonds, par		125,000 00
Bonds of other States, 6 per cent., par		100,000 00
New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, par		18,000 00
New-York County 7 per cent. Bonds, par		637,000 00
New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds, par		6,300 00
New-York County 6 per cent. Bonds, par		34,000 00
Brooklyn 7 per cent. Bonds, par		110,000 00
Bonds of towns in State of New-York, 7 per cent., par		315,000 00
Demand loans, at 7 per cent., on United States Bonds and other public securities		1,029,550 00
Cash on hand and deposited in bank		513,563 31
Accrued interest and premiums on securities		210,554 86
Amount of resources		$7,115,125 88
LIABILITIES.		
Due depositors, principal	$6,613,266 10	
Due interest to Jan. 1, 1872	175,229 15	
		6,788,495 25
SURPLUS		$326,630 63

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, }
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARTERED BY
THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM'L HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK are requested to call and prove the same at the banking-house, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. on or before Feb. 17, 1872.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Receiver.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,519,396 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT AND }
HEAT COMPANY, NO. 211 MERCER-ST., }
Feb. 6, 1872. }

IMPORTANT TO GAS COMPANIES
AND
THE PUBLIC.
A PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF THE
GAS QUESTION.

The immediate and urgent attention of the citizens of New-York is respectfully invited to a proposition to supply consumers with a cheaper and better gas-light than they have ever before had in this City.

It is proposed to adopt what is called the DISTRICT SYSTEM.

This system consists in uniting all the gas companies in a certain district in the establishment of a single manufacture, which is to be so located as not to become a nuisance.

For example, take the City of New-York as a district, and locate the gas-works on the Harlem River at a point where the land is valueless for dwellings. Build gas-works of sufficient magnitude to supply the entire City with gas. *Dispense with the manufacture of gas at all other places in the City, thus removing a great public nuisance*, each gas company retaining its respective district, and gas-holders to distribute gas to consumers precisely as they now do.

The single manufacture to deliver the gas into the holders of the respective companies at a stated price, and a gas of uniform standard illuminating power. The New-York Gas-light and Heat Company will build the works, manufacture the gas by its new process, and deliver it into the holders of the respective companies twenty-five per cent. less than it now costs the different companies to manufacture their gas, on the conditions that the gas companies adopt a uniform price for the gas, and make the same reduction to consumers as is made to them.

Taking into account the superior quality of the gas by the new process, and the reduction in price, this will reduce the cost of gas to consumers at a rate that will enable them to use it freely for both *lighting and heating purposes*.

This of course will create a demand for a greater supply of gas, and the companies can then clear the ground now occupied by the retort-houses, purifying houses and coal-sheds, and erect thereon additional gas-holders, which will not be a nuisance to any neighborhood. The new works will necessarily be large and it is proposed to make them an ornament to the City, while *the new system of manufacturing gas will be entirely unobjectionable*. An estimate of the entire cost for introducing the *new system* is now being made, and as there can be no valid objections to this plan of supplying gas to consumers, and more especially as it will be a great public blessing, The New-York Gas-light and Heat Company has taken the preliminary measures to carry the project into immediate operation.

ALL ARE INVITED TO SEE
THE NEW LIGHT.

All interested in securing a good and cheap light for New-York, are invited to visit the
CITY GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
which is now lighted with the new gas, and where heating with gas may also be seen.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Of the New-York Gas-light and Heat Company.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PULP-MILL, 36-inch. Address, stating price, Box No. 3,548 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call on M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 135 4th-av.)

$275—THE NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE; carved legs and all modern improvements, $275, cash; warranted seven years. New PIANOS and ORGANS to LET very low. Ware-rooms No. 481 Broadway.

HORACE WATERS.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1872. }

66th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 148 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES for the year ending Feb. 1, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next.

JOHN H. SMITH, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872. }

The Coupons and registered interest due Feb. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds (E. D.) and the Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.) of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, Free of Tax.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
Assistant Treasurer,
St. J. & D. C. R. R. Co.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 12th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed from 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

A—ART SALE.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,

NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

A fine collection of modern European and American Oil Paintings, among which will be found many choice and desirable examples from our own favorite City artists. J. G. Brown is represented by a charming picture, "Waiting at the Bars;" J. O. Eaton, "Children at the Pool;" De Haas, "Morning on the Coast;" A. T. Bricher, "Lake George;" J. W. Casilear, "Valley of the Connecticut;" H. O. Young, "Mount Chasta, California;" D. M. Carter, "Our Baby;" Thomas Cole, (deceased,) "Hagar and Ishmael;" Wm. T. Mount, (deceased,) "Capture of the Confederate;" C. H. Chapin, "Catskill Falls;" J. B. Bristol, "Autumn on Green River;" A. D. Shattuck, "Noonday Repose;" Wm. Hart, "On the Susquehanna;" J. M. Hart by a fine Landscape, and many others of equal merit. The entire collection, comprising about 170 superb pictures, will be sold, without reserve, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th of February, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the bankrupt above-named, hereby gives notice of sale, at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of February, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction sales-rooms of WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Church-street, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate of the bankrupt, that is to say: An assorted stock of fancy goods, hosiery and gentlemen's furnishing goods. A schedule setting forth a description and quantity of the property according to the best information in the possession of the undersigned in relation to the same, may be seen at the office of the counsel for the assignee, MICHAEL JACOBS, Esq., No. 7 Warren-street, New-York City.—Dated Feb. 3, 1872. DAVID KORN, Assignee of the Bankrupt. MICHAEL JACOBS, Counsel for Assignee, No. 7 Warren-street, New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
1,738 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
913 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
4,124 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
708 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
26 boxes fresh Mandrann Oranges.
Landing ex steamship *Alexandria*, and can be examined on Pier No. 21 North River.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman in a respectable family; understands all kinds of house-work; wages no object, but a comfortable home; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at south-west corner of 86th-st. and 4th-av., second house from the corner. Call two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation, (country preferred,) as cook, washer and ironer, or general house-servant for a small family; wages no object; a good, easy home desired; City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid, or nurse and sewing; is competent to fill either position; is willing to make herself useful; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

TWO HUNDRED

first-class servants can be seen this day at the oldest and most reliable agency in this City. (Established twenty-four years.)

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE,
NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; makes good bread and biscuit, brown gravies, soups, desserts of all kinds; will do a little washing; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has unexceptional City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., between 37th and 38th sts., (formerly with Beuell, 4th-av.,) have a good selection of competent servants, viz., cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, general work, &c.; Protestant and Catholic, City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress; understands fluting and fine washing and ironing thoroughly; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a first-class laundress in all its branches; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 29 East 40th-st., over private stable.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as a very superior waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; no objection to a short distance in Westchester; has the best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; understands fluting; linens done in superior style. Call or address No. 210 West 27th-st., second floor, back room, No. 6.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer to go to Stamford, Conn., having three years' reference from that place. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game, pastry, and side-dishes; is neat and reliable in the kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist in washing or the house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and doing up of fine muslins, &c.; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant French girl only one year in the country, not speaking English, to take care of children and sew, or do a little chamber-work. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very good woman and excellent cook; highly recommended; seven years' City references; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT widow, to do general housework in a small family; excellent references. Apply at No. 359 West 29th-st., up two flights of stairs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands both English and French cooking, boning and larding, &c.; good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH girl as nurse; can take charge of a child from its birth; satisfactory reference. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

EMPLOYERS IN SEARCH OF RELIABLE help, City or country, Protestant or Catholic, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; is thoroughly competent; understands French cooking; best of reference. Apply at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as wet-nurse; can give good reference. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' OR CHAMBER-maid and waitress situation; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; very respectable; country or City; best City references. Call at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, first-class cook; best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., for [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, (reared and residing in the country, and unexpectedly obliged to maintain herself,) desires a position as companion or reader to an invalid lady, to whom she would give most satisfactory references. Address F. C. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as seamstress or dress-maker; can cut and fit; or as an assistant house-keeper; understands her business thoroughly in all the above branches; good reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a cook's situation; very respectable and very good cook in all the different branches; excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; prefers the country; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, respectful and economical servant, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; experienced nurse, good seamstress, can cut, fit, operate, &c.; will make herself useful; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL
supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family, if it is required; is a good baker; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to get a few gentlemen's washing, or family washing; would go out by the day house-cleaning or washing. Call on or address Mrs. MURPHY, No. 234 East 29th-st.

LADIES
IN WANT OF SERVANTS
should call at
NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST.,
CORNER 6TH-AV.
100 FIRST CLASS SERVANTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
This is the
OLDEST AGENCY
IN AMERICA.

WANTED—A PERSON HAVING A WHEELER & Wilson machine, wishes a few families to go out by day or week, or would take in sewing at her home. Call or address SEWING, top floor, front room, for two days, at No. 219 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business perfectly; also French cooking; can give the best reference as regards character, &c. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent seamstress; cuts and fits; can give satisfactory reference as to character, capability, &c. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up of salads, &c.; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE girl, a situation in City or vicinity as cook and laundress, upstairs work or general house-work, in a small family. Apply for six days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, AT NO. 335 4th-av., situations for a large number of American, English, Irish and other waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, professed and other cooks, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishman as waiter in a private family; understands the care of silver thoroughly; has the best of references from last place. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at No. 164 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, some washing at her own house. Call or address Mrs. McDONALD No. 139 West 28th-st., in the bakery.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored servants immediately, should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS, A place together—one as chamber-maid and plain sewer, the other as a laundress. Call at No. 266 East 26th-st., basement.

ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS HELP TO be got at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.; particularly French.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener, by a steady, reliable Protestant man; is a good, careful hand with horses; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is willing and not afraid of work, and has the best of reference. Apply or address 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom, and first-class driver; has ten years' experience in this City; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to do anything else; wages very moderate. Apply or address No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT coachman and gardener; perfectly reliable and competent; satisfactory reference. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY a very respectable Protestant young man and excellent waiter; care of silver, getting up salads and everything belonging to the business; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom, who understands his duties thoroughly and has excellent City references. Address P. M., Box No. 27 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN English Protestant man as waiter in a first-class family; good references given. Address H., for three days, No. 66 Irving-place, at the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT RESPECTABLE young colored man, a situation to drive for a doctor; excellent City recommendations. Inquire for THOMAS H. MORRIS, No. 216 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation; understands his duties thoroughly; excellent City references. Address Box No. 27, No. 54½ 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant man, lately landed, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; has the best of reference from the old country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife, as coachman, gardener, farmer, or useful man; wife is good cook, washer and ironer, or will do house-work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young man, a situation as first-class waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an experienced single man; best City references. Address J. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as gardener; four years' reference from last place. Apply to H. C., No. 87 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTED by a wholesale boot and shoe house; good and experienced salesmen for Northern New-York, New-Jersey, and Central and Southern Illinois; none but those who have a good trade and understand the business need apply. Address Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

NURSE WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED American, English, or Scotch woman, between thirty and forty years old, to take charge of one child, twenty months old, and to do occasional plain sewing; none but a person of superior qualifications, and furnished with the best recommendations, need apply. No. 9 East 12th-st., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH NURSE TO take the charge of children; also, to be capable of doing plain sewing. None but those of high character need apply to E. ARMSTRONG, Post-office Box No. 4,273, or personally at 128 Church-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to assist in the care of children, and in the light housework of a small family. Call at No. 396 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY A short distance in the country, Protestant nurse and seamstress; one child. Call at No. 235 4th-av. Lady can be seen.

WANTED—A GIRL AS WAITRESS; MUST be perfectly competent and bring good City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 43d-st.

WANTED—PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress for two young children. Apply for two days at No. 478 West 22d-st.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. CLARA A. ALMA, DE PARIS, (Clara Anselm, late of San Francisco,) Business and Medical Clairvoyant, is about leaving for Europe shortly. No. 1,299 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ZAMPA. (English Opera.)—Mr. Charles Santley and Mme. Van Zandt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by c mpany.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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On Saturday, the *Tribune* was employed to throw on the "Administration" Senators the odium of defeating the Amnesty bill by first saddling it with the Sumner amendment, and then voting against it because of that amendment. There is not a particle of evidence to sustain the insinuation. The gentlemen known as friendly to the Administration who voted against the amended bill, will be found, almost without exception, recorded against the amendment. The defeat of the bill, which is to be regretted, was the work of Mr. SUMNER almost entirely, and he is not generally regarded as one of the "gents who are proud of being called Administration whippers-in." The defeat of amnesty, moreover, is far from certain. Another and better House bill lies on the table of the Senate, and can and ought yet to be passed. If Mr. SUMNER insists on hampering this also, after the result of his previous experiment, he ought to be summarily voted down.

The knees of the Missouri bolters show early signs of trembling. It is already announced that the Cincinnati gathering, which was to have been called nearly a month before the Republican Convention, and was to be the means of deterring the latter from renominating President GRANT, has been postponed until June. Instead of defiantly forcing a split, the malcontents are glad to keep under cover till they see whether a split will not be made ready to their hands in the regular Convention. They will take no more by their latter move than by the first one.

A subcommittee of the Committee of Seventy, of which the well-known Mr. J. B. RUGGLES is Chairman, has reported on the comparative expense of opening streets and public places before and since 1850. We commend their figures to our readers' attention. They will perceive that while six squares—Washington, Union, Tompkins, Manhattan, Mount Morris and Madison—cost only $410,964, the costs and charges were but $33,142, and the whole of this sum, except $500, was paid by private owners. This was before 1850. Since then one street-opening—that of Church-street—has cost two and a half millions, the charges on which have been $75,848, and the Collector's fees alone have been swollen by the addition of $63,797. The Collector is Mr. STARKWEATHER, the father-in-law of Gov. HOFFMAN.

Against Wind and Tide.

For some weeks past a small, but not uninfluential, class of papers has been trying very hard to organize a Republican opposition to Gen. GRANT. Among them, they have accused him of pretty nearly every crime known under the sun. Still they have found it almost impossible to make any headway. Much was hoped from the New-York Custom-house investigation, but the abuses which have been exposed are seen by everybody to be *old* abuses, of gradual growth in the Custom-house system—and for which, consequently, no single President or Collector can justly be held responsible. Moreover, as fast as evils are brought to light, Gen. GRANT sets to work removing them—a practical step which considerably bothers his opponents. Reform is not what they care about so much as the opportunity of making political capital out of alleged frauds and corruptions. The General Order system is open to much censure, and we recommended its abolition weeks ago. We have no doubt that the President soon made up his mind to take that step. It is very hard for the "new party men," and the "one term men," and all the rest of them, to excite a strong popular feeling against a President who addresses himself to public business in this practical manner. They would like to see him refuse to touch any abuse which is exposed. Instead of that, he forthwith takes a knife and cuts it out. While his assailants are talking about what they *would* do if they only had the chance, the President goes and does it. This is very hard upon such "reformers" as CARL SCHURZ and Senator FENTON, but we do not hear any complaints from the people about the arrangement.

The *Springfield Republican* says that it is a "proof of strength" in what it calls the "Anti-Grant Republicans" that they present no opposition candidate. This does not seem to be a very business-like view of the matter. There is an old proverb that advises one not to throw away dirty water until you get clean, and the "Anti-Grant Republicans" must admit that it is very applicable to their condition. We do not think that it is by any means dirty water which we are invited to throw away, but they do, and, therefore, from their own point of view they are bound to provide us with clean first. It is all very easy to say that Gen. GRANT is a corrupt President, and that the journals which think proper to support him are also corrupt. But the fact is perfectly obvious that Gen. GRANT has done more than any other President for years past to root out corruption. He found every branch of the public service in an unusually demoralized state, and he has tried, and is still trying, to cleanse it, and to place it on a basis which will render further corruptions impossible. Senator SCHURZ said that the President would cast the report of the Civil Service Commissioners into the fire. Instead of that, he immediately adopted it. Every other charge of the same kind which has been brought against him has fallen to the ground in the same manner. If the *Alabama* differences are not settled before the next election, it will not be his fault. "Some one has blundered," it appears, but it is not the President. The truth is, that the people have still ten times more confidence in him than in all the "soreheads" and doctrinaires put together. Compare his mistakes with the mistakes of HORACE GREELEY, one of his rivals. Gen. GRANT has been vituperated because he bought some shares in a certain Company, long before he became President. But we never heard of him joining TWEED and SANDS in a commercial speculation. He never allowed his name to be used for the purpose of inducing poor people to deposit their savings in a rotten and fraudulent bank. He has never tried to "tickle" the rebellious element in the South by telling them that the North was responsible for the war, or by hobnobbing with JEFF. DAVIS. He takes a plain, common-sense view of public affairs, and tries to direct them in good faith, and for the common good. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the last six weeks of venomous opposition to him have left him as strong as ever with the people. We say again that if a better man for the Presidency can be found, it would be well to let the people have a peep at him. But it is a little too much to expect them to throw Gen. GRANT over, at the bidding of a chaotic set of politicians whose only grievance is that they or their friends have not received a proper share of the "offices."

The Indictment of the Ring.

The chief value of the indictments found against the Ring leaders is that they afford an opportunity to find out what protection the laws and Courts of this State furnish against public robbery and public robbers. The fact of the thieving is not denied. "The investigations of the Grand Jury," said their foreman, in presenting the indictments to the Court, "prove that New-York has suffered a loss of at least twenty million dollars through the venality and corruption of those they have indicted and others." This is but the formal official statement of facts perfectly well known to the public. The reports of the Joint Committee, cunningly but vainly devised by Mayor HALL, to prove that he was an injured innocent, the victim of the ungrateful persecution of the TIMES, established precisely the same state of affairs, both as to the robbery and its amount. The labors of the Committee of Seventy had already had the same result. And before either of these organized attempts to get at the truth, the pages of this paper had given overwhelming evidence of the crimes of the Ring.

With these facts before them, the people proceeded to use their political power to procure a remedy. They carried the election against the Ring ticket by crushing majorities, chose a Legislature intended to do the work of Reform, and then set themselves to wait patiently for the action of the Courts. At last the matter is before the Courts in the plainest possible shape, and the question is today, as before election, that cynical one of Mr. TWEED'S, "What is going to be done about it?" For ourselves, we confess we do not care to answer that question in advance. We ventured to say, early in the session of the Grand Jury that has just gone out, that HALL and his accomplices would be indicted by it. We knew the character of the jurymen, and we had confidence in them that they would do their duty, and we knew, as every one else did, that if they did their duty, HALL and his fellows would not escape as they did from the nerveless grasp of IKY OLIVER'S Grand Jury. But the case now is beyond the jury-room. It is no longer a question of the force of evidence with a score or more of intelligent men. It is a question of the resources of the law, of its ability to punish crime and protect the public. On that point an ounce of experience is worth a pound of prophesy. We can tell better who will win—the people or the indicted parties—when the legal contest is closed.

Meantime, one thing is plain to the simplest mind, and it is that on the result of these trials depend to a great extent the security of property in this City, and its future prosperity. If the tax-payers of the City can be robbed of twenty millions by men whose names are known, whose methods have been exposed, and whom a Grand Jury has placed within reach of the law, without any unpleasant consequences to the guilty, then both criminals and their victims will have the light of experience to go by. If Mayor HALL can preserve after this trial the same jaunty air of defiance to public opinion that he has maintained up to this moment, we know of no more suggestive fact for the study of gentlemen of quick wit and easy conscience, contemplating entrance on the business of official rascality. If TWEED can find no scourge in law for his manifold misdoings, his experience will prove beyond measure encouraging to the thousands of reckless and energetic scoundrels who have been for years under his valuable tuition in the theory and practice of public plunder. If the venerable NATHANIEL SANDS cannot be reached by the law, we really see nothing in the way of the success of scores of other plausible hypocrites, who may be tempted to go into the work of organizing reform associations as a basis for an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Municipal thieves.

We do not mean by this that we despair of the people's finding an ultimate remedy. They are wonderfully in earnest; and if the machinery they have set up to punish faithless servants fails them, they will go beyond it, and remedy its defects, and that in a lawful manner. But pending their resort to this last resource, immense damage may be done by the escape of the Ring leaders. It would be a capital indorsement of their worst theories of popular power for self-defense. All the scoundrels they have been employing would take heart, believing that the thing *had* blown over, and many thousands of honest men would have their confidence in the future of New-York rudely shaken. We have no thought in remarking on these obvious facts, of affecting the course of the trials now approaching. If Justice DALY shall preside in the Court of Sessions, we have reason to expect that the work of the Bench, at least, will be done with fairness and ability. But we are simply calling attention to considerations that are in the minds of plain people everywhere, and which cannot be easily ignored. It is not, after all, HALL and TWEED and SWEENY who are on trial, so much as the laws and the Courts of the State. A verdict against them is not a pleasant result to contemplate.

The Broken Treaty.

We know that we do not exaggerate or misrepresent the feeling of this nation when we say that the greatest disappointment here over the sudden breaking up of the Geneva Arbitration and the Washington Treaty will be, not that we lose the petty sum to be paid for the *Alabama* claims, but that so wise and Christian a movement for the settlement of international differences should be so suddenly interrupted.

The mere payment of the losses inflicted by the *Alabama* and her fellow cruisers was never an object of much interest on the part of our people. The hope of the settlement of the consequential or indirect losses, resulting from the neglect or the violation of law by the British Government—all the damage which was inflicted on our commerce and all the lengthening of the war, occasioned by the escape of the Confederate cruisers, and the aid and comfort given them in the British ports—the hope that all these portentous and immeasurable losses would be paid or settled by the British Government, was never entertained long by any sane mortal on this side of the Atlantic.

They were made a part of our grievance. Our orators dwelt on them. Our publicists spoke of them, as showing the *animus* of Great Britain, while a professed neutral Power. But ever since Mr. SUMNER'S great speech, they have been gradually dropping out of the public mind, as tangible grounds of satisfaction. They were too vast and vague, and too far beyond arithmetical measurement, to be capable of becoming the basis of a legal demand for satisfaction. They might, indeed, appear in our "case" before the arbitrators, though even there we believe the general thought was that they had better have been omitted; but they would appear there, as a lawyer includes in his claims for damages all possible and consequential losses of his client—in the hope that the award of the Court may be somewhat affected by the vastness of the claim.

The real injury which we all felt was not one to be removed by the payment of dollars and cents. We had expected fair and friendly dealing by Great Britain in so great a contest with a slaveholding rebellion, and we met coldness, insult, and, what seemed worse, perfidy. These wounds could not be healed by pecuniary damages. But they were to a certain degree atoned for by the remarkable and magnanimous apology, or expression of "regret," offered by Great Britain as a prelude to the treaty, and by her plain avowal that our interpretation of international law was the correct one, and that her actions could be judged by the Court of Arbitration, on principles of law which she did not recognize at the time they were committed. Nothing could be fairer than these concessions. They were the hardest concessions which a nation can make—those of pride and consistency. For the first time in the history of that proud Power, she apologized to an equal. For the first time in her career, she permitted her actions as a sovereign Power to be judged upon the principles of the more liberal and advanced school of international law, embracing the Powers who especially uphold neutral as against belligerent rights.

Furthermore, both Powers, under all the bitterness of this great difference, consented to a settlement which the reasonable and Christian community on both sides looked upon justly as one of the greatest triumphs of right, reason, and Christianity which the world has yet witnessed. They consented to an arbitration of all their quarrels and differences. They referred their wounded feelings, their damaged revenues, their disputed questions of law and boundary, their national pride and national sensitiveness, to a calm and impartial arbitrator. This remarkable mode of settlement was hailed with acclamations of joy, especially by the religious community in both countries. It seemed the first great formal application of the principles of Christianity to the relations of contending nations. Reason and benevolence were to decide quarrels and disputes, instead of cannon and bayonets. The deepest disappointment now among our people is that so grand a step in human progress must be retraced. Arbitration has apparently again come to its old futile end, and the "kingdom of justice" is as far away as ever among nations.

In examining the mistakes in judgment which have led to this unfortunate issue, we cannot entirely acquit ourselves. How was it that the "American case" was so widely scattered over Europe before it came formally before the Court of Arbitration, thus prejudicing the whole question? And in preparing this case, why did not such cool brain as Mr. ADAMS' cut off some of the wild demands which appear to have been included in them? Great Britain having conceded so much, it was hardly wise to press such vague and vast claims.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on the other hand, in his usual infelicitous manner, has apparently put the whole matter beyond the reach of discussion and compromise, by violent and threatening speeches before the House of Commons. Our statesmen, of course, cannot retreat from claims when the subject becomes one of feeling and threat. The two Powers, by this foolish excitement of the British nation and their leaders, are put again in an angry and quarrelsome position. Arbitration will be broken up. The Washington Treaty, the greatest achievement of this Administration, and apparently one of the triumphs of reason and good feeling between nations, will be thrown to the winds. The consequences will be far worse to Great Britain than to ourselves. A hidden quarrel is left; an open question of dispute, which will always threaten her in every difference or war with another Power. The principles of international law, which she violated, will rise up to plague her with endless annoyances. The perfidy and injustice she showed to us in our weakness will come back to avenge themselves on her, in fears and dangers when some new enemy arises against her. And, worst of all, the two great leading Protestant Powers of the world will have between them an endless source of discord.

Relief for an Oppressed Class.

The class in most American communities on which local taxation falls heaviest, is made up of owners and occupants of houses worth from $3,000 to $10,000. In fact, it may be said that this class pays much the larger part of our municipal and County taxes. In the case of owners of such dwellings, they are as a class innocent of the tricks by which assessments are sworn down and taxes evaded. They are quiet, respectable and self-respectful business or professional men, who have no individual political influence, and who have not been driven to act in politics in unison save on rare occasions. They are mostly either salaried men, or men engaged in retail trades or moderate professional callings already well filled and a little crowded, and in either case, have less than the ordinary opportunity to add any increase in taxation to their profits. The privilege of calling in those with whom one deals, to share one's burdens, is, in spite of the theoretical "diffusiveness" of taxes, confined pretty much in practice to men who do enough business to do it systematically. When a householder, such as we refer to, finds from ten to fifty dollars added to his annual tax bill, he has no other recourse than to pay it, and try to make it up by an extraordinary and often painful effort at economy in some other direction. In the case of occupants of houses the increase in taxation is felt in the form of increased rent, which landlords can add, and which in the great majority of cases, the tenant is compelled to pay. The result is, as we have said, that on owners and occupants of moderate-sized houses, worth from $3,000 to $10,000, the weight of taxation falls with the worst effect.

It is to this class that the reformed system proposed by Mr. WELLS will bring the greatest relief, and yet, probably, it is from the house-owning portion of this class that there will come some of the earliest and most obstinate objections. Mr. WELLS proposes to assess real estate for the purposes of taxation at its full and fair market value. Owners of houses of the moderate class we have referred to, who now pay taxes on an average assessment of not over fifty dollars, and in New-York and Brooklyn, of somewhat less than this percentage, will be apt to see in this a prospect of double or more than double taxation. And this fear would be reasonable, if the valuation of real estate at par were the only feature of Mr. WELLS' plan. It is in fact the least important. In connection with it Mr. WELLS proposes a method by which all or nearly all personal property will be reached for taxation. He proposes, in the first place, to tax all personal property, consisting in stocks or shares in moneyed corporations, at their full value, by means of the control to which the Government is entitled over this class of artificial property-owners. In the next place, he proposes to measure the personal property, other than shares in the moneyed corporations of our own State, by the evidence each person gives of the amount he owns. This evidence is to be found in the rent or rental value of the house, or warehouse, or other building so occupied by him. Granting, what few will dispute, that this is a standard of personal property, which, in the main varies with a fair degree of certainty with the property itself, and it becomes possible to reach all personal property. This, of itself, is equal to a reduction of nearly one-half of the burden borne by real estate, and this reduction will take place in spite of the advanced valuation of real estate for purposes of taxation. The present ratio of the assessed value of real estate to that of personal property in the State of New-York is as five to one. In actual value the two kinds of property are very nearly equal. Under the present system, real estate pays five-sixths of the taxes; under the new system—if it operates as the authors of it, with reason, believe it will—real estate will pay but three-sixths, or about three-fifths of its present burden. This is an effect of the reform plan of taxation into which we hope the vast body of owners of medium-valued houses will look carefully. They are the most helpless and the worst suffering victims of the present confused and corrupt tax system, and it behooves them to see if substantial relief is not now within their power.

The People's Charter.

The Charter of the Committee of Seventy, which has been made a special order in the Assembly for to-morrow is essentially the people's charter. It was drafted in their interest, and not in the interest of political parties or politicians. It is the deliberate and carefully considered work of a body of men selected by the people, without distinction of party, and charged with the duty of rescuing the City Government from the abyss of infamy, degradation, and threatened bankruptcy into which it had been plunged by politicians and thieves. As a whole, we believe it to be a good charter. It is certainly better than any that is likely to be substituted in its place by the politicians of either party; and, at all events, it is deserving of a fair trial. We have tried almost every form of Municipal Government that partisan ingenuity could devise to serve partisan ends, and the interests of the people have been alike sacrificed in all. We have had the absolute and uncontrolled sway of the majority, as engineered in party caucuses and corner groggeries; we have had mixed commissions, representing both political parties, and fixing responsibility upon neither, and finally we have had a "Ring" Government, in which all power was vested in four men, and those four proving themselves to be utterly unworthy of the slightest confidence.

All these schemes have been the work of party, and they have all failed to give the City a good government. And now, having reached the climax of evils and miseries resulting from partisan management of their affairs, the great mass of honest citizens of New-York are ready to throw off the shackles of party, and establish a City Government in the interest of the people. The Charter of the Committee of Seventy will enable them to do it. It will put an end to the arbitrary power of party caucuses and conventions, and compel both parties to nominate respectable and worthy men for office. Or, if it cannot do this in every instance, it will, at least, enable honest citizens to get a representative in every Department of the City Government, to guard the interests of the people, and expose the rascalities of the politicians. No better evidence is needed that the charter is just what the people require than the fact that both the Democratic and Republican Party organizations are arrayed in opposition to it. It is said that the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee opposes it because it is calculated to "disintegrate" the Democratic Party, while Republican politicians object to it because it does not convey more power into their hands than they are likely to get from the "disintegration" of the Democracy. The charter is undoubtedly calculated to disintegrate the rank and file of both parties in Municipal elections, and that is just what it is meant to do. It will increase the strength and enhance the popularity of that party which puts in nomination the best candidates for office, and this is just what any honest party ought to desire. Nothing could be more advantageous to the people than a healthy competition between the two parties in raising the standard of character and qualification for Municipal office, and the Republican Party certainly ought not to shun such a test of its claims to popular favor.

We trust that there will be no unnecessary delay in bringing the charter to a final vote in the Assembly. It is now three weeks since it was introduced and laid before the members in printed form, and they have had ample time to carefully examine all its provisions. While it is the privilege and the duty of any member to offer such amendments to it as he may deem wise, and while some amendments may be found necessary, yet no captious criticisms or long-winded speeches, evidently intended to delay or defeat the charter, should be tolerated. The objections that will be urged by its enemies against the constitutionality of the leading feature of the charter—the proportionate representation—are not entitled to any weight whatever. They were all duly considered by the framers of the charter, and their unsoundness attested by the highest legal authority. TOM FIELDS' opinion will not be entitled to outweigh the judgment of the lawyers who were consulted by the framers of the charter, and whose views on the question will be submitted to the Legislature on Tuesday.

Insurance Matters.

It is a singular and noteworthy fact that thus far all the insurance officers who have been examined by the Investigating Committee have testified to paying Mr. MILLER'S extortionate bills without protest, although such fees were unknown under his predecessor, and are clearly in defiance of the statute providing for official examinations. Corporations are not apt to submit to extortions, still less to excuse them, except for reasons that are considered by them sufficient. Policy-holders are beginning to take an interest in this matter, and desire to know how far the Superintendent and the companies are in collusion. If a company is sound financially, it is legally entitled to the indorsement of the Superintendent, and is bound to claim it, without the payment of a single dollar except for his necessary expenses. If it pays more than that, it stands before the public either in the light of squandering its funds or being unduly influenced in its action. If it is financially unsound, as is proved in the case of the Home of New-Haven, or as in the case of the Lafayette, it has violated its charter, and is therefore entitled to no favor from the Superintendent. Any moneys paid to him for his official sanction are clearly a bribe, and he should be held to strict accountability for demanding them as a right or receiving them as a gratuity.

Of course it may be claimed that in the case of the Home of New-Haven the $5,000 was not paid to Mr. MILLER directly; but it is well understood in insurance circles that Mr. MILLER has constitutional objections to checks from the companies made payable to his order, and the third party always turns up at the critical moment, as in the Southwick case at Albany, when the percentage for the insurance printing was agreed upon. Messrs. SEWALL & PIERCE have already come to the surface suspiciously often, and if the Senatorial member of the firm keeps all the "retainers" he has received from the examined companies, he will assuredly need the safe which is already on Mr. DAVIDSON'S books as belonging to him.

The companies are now between two fires, and the insuring public await the issue with anxiety. If they tell the truth and acknowledge (what is generally suspected) that they feel it necessary to *propitiate* Mr. MILLER, lest the interests of their policy-holders would be jeopardized, the public might appreciate the force of their argument; but when they attempt to bolster his illegal exactions, they give ground for well-founded suspicions that something is wrong, and this Investigating Committee is respectfully requested to probe a little deeper, and not allow the indignation of the Superintendent to intimidate them.

Greeley and the Tweed Charter.

The fact established by Mr. WINSLOW, that he voted for the Tweed Charter at the instigation of Mr. GREELEY, greatly exasperates the latter. It will be remembered that prior to the vote on the charter, GREELEY sent Judge NELSON B. WATERBURY to Mr. WINSLOW with a letter, in which he urged the importance of "an honest Election law," and besought Mr. WINSLOW to "hear and heed" Judge WATERBURY, who would point out to him what was necessary to be done in order to accomplish that end. GREELEY now reproduces this letter in the *Tribune*, and upon the assumption that Judge WATERBURY was an Anti-Tweed Democrat, attempts to draw from it the inference that nothing could have been further from the mind of the writer than to urge the passage of the charter.

Now the facts in the case are these. TWEED'S Charter was regarded by Judge WATERBURY and the small clique of Democratic politicians whom he managed, as providing an Election law more acceptable to them than the one at that time on the statute book. This opinion was ostensibly shared by Mr. GREELEY, and the two were both earnest supporters of the charter; willing to accept the whole of it on the ground that they would then obtain an Election law which would suit their purposes. Judge WATERBURY was at the time a professed opponent of Tammany Hall,—although at the last election in this City, he gave all his influence to the support of several of the leading Ring candidates, including the traitor LEDWITH. He went to Albany avowedly to support TWEED'S Charter, and labored earnestly in the lobby to secure its passage. GREELEY knew perfectly well that this was Judge WATERBURY'S purpose in going to Albany, and the letter which he sent to WINSLOW expressly urges him to listen to WATERBURY'S arguments in favor of a part of that charter. In his effort to shield himself from the consequences of that act, he now has the coolness to parade the former political course of Judge WATERBURY as a proof that the latter could not have been a supporter of the Tweed Charter. He might as well assert that he never attempted to shield a member of the Democratic Ring, and, when confronted with the proofs of his varnishing HALL, try to prove his assertion by claiming that HALL was once a Republican, and hence could not have been a Tammany leader. Whatever Judge WATERBURY'S previous political affiliations may have been, he was ranged on the side of TWEED in the support of the charter. GREELEY knew it, and sent him to WINSLOW to secure the latter's vote for the "honest Election law," and all the rest of that ingenious outrage upon the City. His defense is transparently false, and if he intends to discuss this matter any further, he had better abandon the folly of arguing against established facts, and resort to the graceful vituperation in which he is so much at home.

MINOR TOPICS.

The French Institute was recently the scene of an exceptionally interesting event. In solemn session of the Academy of France, and the other academies which the comprehensive term institute includes—the veteran statesman author GUIZOT, now eighty-three years of age, was presented with the biennial prize of $4,000. M. GUIZOT, who showed much emotion, said that he accepted it merely to return it in another form. Following the example of M. THIERS, who, some time since, had achieved the same splendid mark of distinction, he proposed to found with the $4,000, a prize, to be presented every three years, for the best work in poetry or history produced within that time. As a commentary on this liberality, we may mention that M. GUIZOT is a man of very limited means.

GOV. BROWN'S veto of the concurrent resolution of the Missouri Legislature instructing the Fund Commissioners to pay, in legal-tender notes, the bonds which may mature during the present year, has caused a great deal of discussion among the rival parties and factions of that State. The Governor, in his message, demonstrates in a very forcible manner that the future well-being of Missouri must depend, in a great measure, upon the way in which she meets her obligations, as she will be compelled for a considerable time to trust to the money markets of the world for the development of her resources. To pay the bonds in legal-tender notes, as contemplated by the resolution, he believes would be unjust to the holders, and contrary to the intention of the framers of the law under which they were originally issued. He cites the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which declares that contracts made prior to the passage of the Legal-tender act must be paid in coin; and concludes with an appeal to the Legislature not to imperil the good name of the State by answering her creditors with quibbles, and challenging them in the name of tribunals before whom she herself can never be summoned. The resolution has been passed over the Governor's veto in the Assembly, and now goes to the Senate for final action.

Now is the time for the *Bric-à-brac* hunter. Never was there such a chance within these five-and-twenty years as the Hotel Druot offers today. *Objets d'art* are crowding the rooms, and going fifty per cent. lower than under the Empire; although, of course, now and again something very choice indeed, with a history attaching to it, provokes a keen contest, and fetches an immense price. The difficulties of the last two years have caused many a household to part with luxuries—and pictures, porcelain and statues, are, of course, the first things to go. If any one is disposed to doubt the existence of such an element as luck in the affairs of men, we would ask the sceptic what he says to that of Prince DEMIDOFF, who determined to sell his collection six months before the Franco-Prussian war broke out. The prices would have been somewhat different a year later, when Paris was burning and the Prince was dead.

The London zoologists were lately in despair over the death of a baby hippopotamus. It was born on the spot, and great hopes were entertained of the pleasure to be derived from its society hereafter. The mother, however, would allow no one to approach when its offspring fell ill, and it appears to have fallen a victim to excess of maternal solicitude. The general sorrow over this untoward event is now in a measure assuaged by the arrival in England of a blooming young rhinoceros of barely two Summers. She was brought from her native Sumatra by a sailing ship, and belongs to the Hamburg Zoological Society. Pending her journey to the Continent, and while recovering from the fatigues of her sea voyage, this young lady receives visits in Kensington. She is "about the size of a small horse, but more bulky," has two horns, one on her forehead and one on her nose, is extremely tame and cheerful, and "any one having the courage may safely not only place his hand in her huge ungainly looking mouth but may leisurely take it out again." No wonder that, possessing such a combination of attractions, the young stranger should be quite overwhelmed with admiring attentions.

Sir JAMES PAGET, an eminent London surgeon, has lately been made the scapegoat of a most annoying form of playful lunacy. There arrived, on a recent Sunday morning, a very respectably attired young man at the learned Baronet's house, who represented that he was a member of Baron ROTHSCHILD'S establishment, and had been dispatched to summon Sir JAMES to Mentmore, his seat in Hertfordshire, to attend the Baroness, who was seriously ill. Accompanied by the *soi-disant* messenger of the millionaire, Sir JAMES started promptly. Trains out of London on Sunday are few and far between, but he managed to catch one, and prevailed upon the authorities to permit it to set him down at a station where it did not ordinarily stop, a few miles from his destination. Thence, on a dreary January afternoon, he posted to the Baron's splendid home. He reached Mentmore, was ushered into the Baron's presence, and inquired in sympathetic tones after the Baroness. Never better in her life. The Baron, of course, like every one who knows Sir JAMES—the most charming of men—was enchanted to see him, but—explanation soon follows. The young man, who is wandering about, is summoned, questioned, and found wanting in the headpiece. Sir JAMES dines and sleeps at Mentmore, and returns next day. No doubt the dinners and beds are very comfortable at the Baron's, but still when a man's time is worth two hundred and fifty dollars a day, and he is nearly worked to death, jaunts across country with playful lunatics on Sunday afternoons are not desirable.

A meeting of an unusual character has recently been held in Ireland. About two hundred years ago an ancestor of Lord MASSERENE—whose great-grandfather was the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons—let a large extent of property on leases renewable forever, subject to the condition that the tenants should supply him with a given quantity of poultry and other commodities. For convenience sake, the value of the articles was presently paid instead, and this arrangement has continued, but the tenants have only paid the market value of the articles at the time the leases were given—five cents for a fowl which may now be worth twenty-five, and so forth. The present Peer has intimated that he must either have the ducks and geese themselves, or their value in today's market, and the tenants met under the Presidency of one of their number, a Justice of the Peace, to consult what to do, being much exercised at the prospect of paying the value which, in fact, their ancestors paid. If they elect to give their tributes in kind, we should be sorry to dine off them, until they have had several meals at his Lordship's expense. Irish chickens are at the best apt to be but lean and ill-favored.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—XXIV.

The Troy Stove Foundries.

TROY, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.

The American people, untiring *progressistas* as they are, evince nevertheless a certain reverence for the antique, especially in the naming of their towns and villages after the great cities of the classic ages, notwithstanding the apparent inappropriateness. Here is Troy, for instance. What possible connection can there be between the home of the cooking-stove and the adopted home of fair Helen? Why, the royal sceptre of King Priam is represented by a kitchen poker; and the Prince Royal coat of arms (the heraldic one I mean) of the heroic Hector finds its counterpart, in the Troy of the nineteenth century, in a stove rampant on a shield of tin plate, with the words "Little Wonder," "Peerless," (well that might do for Helen,) "Illuminator Base Burner," or "Lively Times Gas-consuming Self-feeder," inscribed on the front of it by way of motto. You might as well attempt to picture Diogenes boarding, at a dollar and a half a week, in a side-walk ash-barrel, or to imagine Plato giving his "Republic" to the world through the medium of the columns of the *Leader*, or some other defunct Ring newspaper, as to endeavor to conjure up any Homeric mental analogy between ancient and modern Troy; the warrior competitorship of Hector and Achilles, and the business activity and enterprise of the stove founders; the wooden horse, with its marvelous progeny of armed men, and the huge family furnace heater. What a conglomeration of ideas! What a war between sober fact and poetic fancy! But the men of modern Troy care little intrinsically for the highly classical name of their city, and claim that their iron foundries have made them as celebrated as Trojans as any Trojans need wish to be, or any Homer could have made them. They point with pride to their hundreds of tall chimneys, and spell stoves with a capital S; quite right.

Thirty years ago a cargo of stoves arrived in Troy for shipment West over the Erie Canal. They came down the Champlain Canal from Vermont, and the young supercargo in charge of them is now a partner in one of the principal stove foundries in the city. What a startling change! Troy now manufactures and sells annually 150,000 stoves, and there is, of course, no necessity for fetching any more down from Vermont. The stove business of Troy, prior to 1845, was limited to four establishments, the oldest of which dates back so far as 1812. A Mr. ARNOLD was the founder of it. He made his first essay in casting stove-plates in 1814, and during the Autumn of that year, the moulders he employed were deserters from the British army, which had been recently defeated at Plattsburgh. Thus a branch of industry was inaugurated at Troy, which, though growing very slowly for many years, has, within half a century, given to the City of Troy a world-wide reputation. Mr. ARNOLD conducted a limited business for some years, and then turned his foundry over to Mr. STRATTON, a gentleman who, in after years, became foreman at the West Point Foundry. Mr. STRATTON worked steadily on for several years, making but slow progress in the development of the principles upon which, and embodying which, modern stoves are manufactured. In 1840 he surrendered his interest in the foundry to JAMES WAGER, at present the senior partner in the firm of WAGER & FALES, and generally regarded as the oldest stove manufacturer in the United States—not in point of years, but from the time he has been engaged in the business. At this time Mr. WAGER was a young man of small pecuniary means, but endowed with inexhaustible energy, will, and a keen perception, and possessed with a desire of earning a high reputation as a manufacturer. From 1840 to 1854 he encountered many trials and pecuniary embarrassments; but he fought his way through them all, enlarged his foundry, quadrupled his business, and secured a fortune before he left his old foundry in 1855, in spite of the competition created by the erection of half a dozen new foundries between 1846 and 1850. During those years he developed marked and valuable improvements in cooking and heating stoves, bestowing great pains on the production of a smoother and better quality of castings. His stoves soon became popular and thousands were shipped to California and Oregon; a steady sale for them was found in Australia, and Canada became an extensive buyer in the Troy stove market. Alas! no longer so; the heavy duty on stoves from the States now closes that market to Troy. New-England and the South also began to draw a large supply from Troy; while the West began to make itself felt in the Troy market, and the ship-loads of emigrants, arriving every week at Castle Garden, pointed significantly to that vast section of the country as a future mine of wealth to the stove foundries. Of late years Mr. WAGER has had a fine business in the manufacture of stoves in association with Mr. FALES, under the style of WAGER, FALES & CO.

Another great pioneer in the Troy stove business, but as an inventor rather than as a manufacturer, was PHILO PENFIELD STEWART, born in Sherman, Fairfield County, Conn., in 1798. In his boyhood Mr. STEWART exhibited a strong fancy for perfect mechanical workmanship, and was constantly contriving and making miniature machinery. For this reason, I suppose, his parents compelled him to serve a seven years' apprenticeship to a saddler and harness-maker, and were astounded to find out, at the expiration of his sentence, that the repository of strap-oil did not agree with the lad's tastes. Of course it didn't. The boy's mind was bent on machinery, not on stitching bridles. We next hear of him working as a missionary among the Indians, and, at thirty-five years of age, as founding the village and College of Oberlin in Ohio. About this time poverty compelled him to practice economy, and after some study of cooking-stoves he succeeded in constructing one which only consumed three small sticks at a time. It was a stove with a fire-box hanging in the oven, and was patented by him in 1838. Gradually Mr. STEWART turned his entire attention to the invention of new stoves; and when he died in 1868 the names of STEWART's stoves made a formidable list in the catalogue of stoves manufactured by FULLER, WARREN & CO., who hold all his numerous patents. The Dumping Grate cooking-stove was the result of his greatest efforts, and its capabilities are statistically set forth in the following extract from one of the journals of the day:

> "Last Friday the stove-store of —— & Co. was visited by hundreds of our citizens, including many from adjoining towns, to witness the prodigies performed by one of STEWART's latest improved cook-stoves. * * * At 6 o'clock in the morning the fire was kindled, and as soon as it was thoroughly ignited, the process commenced. The following is a catalogue of the work performed and the amount of coal consumed: There were 266 loaves of bread baked, each loaf weighing 1¼ pounds, aggregating 332 pounds, or 50 pounds more than the equivalent of a barrel of flour; 72½ pounds of beef perfectly roasted; one bushel of potatoes baked and boiled; 2 barrels of water heated to boiling temperature; all accomplished with 24½ pounds of coal, at 3½ in the afternoon. * * * Every part of the work was done in the very best manner; the meat was cooked to perfection, and the bread came from the oven in a condition that many of our housewives would do well to imitate. The stove itself is a marvel of economy and convenience, and it performed all and more than its agents claimed for it. * * * The apparatus for regulating the draft is so complete in its action, that the amount of fire can be graduated in exact ratio with the quantity of heat demanded, or the culinary task to be performed; therefore, there is not the least waste of fuel at any season of the year."

This is cooking by wholesale. If the master saddler and harness-maker to whom STEWART was bound, lived long enough to read the above extract, his ideas concerning the ability of the apprentice whom he thought so stupid must certainly have been considerably modified. Well, greater men than Mr. STEWART have been pronounced fools by their school-masters. BACON was imprisoned for years on account of his scientific researches. DE CAMP and others were confined as lunatics. Mr. STEWART may then be said to have succeeded "excellently well," considering the adverse influences which entramelled his early career.

A man who cannot suit himself with a stove in walking along River-street, Troy, must be one of those creatures—too often to be met—impossible to please. He could pick and choose between base-burners, self-feeders, gas-consumers, patent bakers, hot closets, reservoirs, and a hundred other sorts; and if he happened to be a free-handed, liberal-minded kind of fellow, he would, in all probability, horrify his economical Western wife by taking home one of each pattern. He would be like the man who excused himself to his indignant better half for taking home a pound of beef sausages, a pound of pork sausages, a pound of veal sausages, and a pound of mutton sausages, on the ground that they all looked equally nice, and that he couldn't, for the life of him, come to a correct conclusion as to what sort of sausage she wanted when she told him to bring home a pound of sausages.

There are in Troy fifteen stove foundries, whose annual consumption of pig-iron is about 20,000 tons, and of coal, 10,000 tons. They make 150,000 stoves a year, and give employment to over 1,000 moulders, about 250 mounters and fitters, 300 laborers in different departments of the business, and about 200 skilled pattern-makers. This pattern-making is quite an important branch of the stove business. Besides designing and making new and improved patterns for home manufacture, a vast number of patterns are made and shipped to other towns in all parts of the country. It is a branch of the business which may be said to be co-existent with Troy stove-manufacture, and upon whose success it has greatly depended and still depends. The pattern is half the battle in casting stove-plates. The patterns have to be as true as possible, and to allow for expansion and contraction in the castings taken from them.

The leading firm in the Troy stove business is that of FULLER, WARREN & CO., in which GEO. A. WELLS and WALTER P. WARREN are also active partners. Their foundry is on the Albany and Troy line, immediately adjacent to the celebrated Rensselaer Iron-works, on the outskirts of the city, is known as the Clinton Stove-works, and is on a most extensive scale. It is a large brick structure, covering between five and six acres of ground, and furnishes employment to 400 men. The molding-rooms are some of the finest I have seen. They are four in number; two being 150 feet square, and the others a little smaller. Four cupolas, with an aggregate capacity of seventy tons a day, supply the molten metal for the castings. About forty tons a day is the average quantity run. During the busy months of the year their labor pay-roll amounts to $6,000 and $7,000 a week. Their great stoves are, of course, the different "Stewart" patterns, of which they make about 10,000 a year; but they also manufacture any number of furnaces and ranges. They have special arrangements with Mr. JAMES A. LAWSON, which gives them the exclusive privilege of making the Lawson furnaces, including the "Diamond" and "Ruby" furnaces. Mr. LAWSON took out his patent in 1864. Since then $800,000 worth of his furnaces have been made and sold by FULLER, WARREN & CO.; and this year they fully anticipate making $250,000 worth of them. They are surface burners. Mr. LAWSON, while fully appreciating the merits of base burning as applied to parlor stoves, maintains that the principle is not suitable for furnace heaters; that a greater amount of heat can be obtained from a surface burner of the same power. These furnaces weigh from 450 to 2,800 pounds, and find a ready market, like the "Stewart" cooking stoves, from Bangor to San Francisco. Aye! even the delicate toes and fingers of the vailed ladies of the harems of Constantinople are warmed on a chilly afternoon by one of LAWSON's furnaces. Those Turks are capital hands at catering for their own ease and comfort! FULLER, WARREN & CO. also have what a "drummer" would call "a full line of goods" in common stoves, the "Home Friend" leading the van. And, then, for parlor stoves, there are Mr. STEWART's any number of patterns; and for Fifth-avenue palaces and hotels, the "Warren" and numerous other kitchen ranges. Altogether, the firm sells $1,000,000 worth of stoves annually; and yet, with this large business, Mr. WALTER P. WARREN, who has especial charge of the foundry, can tell a dealer to a cent how much more or how much less stoves which he bought a year ago will cost him today. He has a system of accounts and checks which would delight a New-York banker, but which must be inspected to be appreciated. A customer wishing to buy stoves to order can be told in a moment exactly at what price they can be delivered, and if he does not like it he can walk out. There is no figuring or calculation. It is done in a few seconds from the regularly-compiled data.

The foundry of BUSSEY, McLEOD & CO. is on Oakwood-avenue. They employ 250 men, and manufacture 20,000 stoves a year, valued at about $350,000. Their great specialty is the "Low Reservoir," a stove invented by Mr. BUSSEY, and which, like but a few other inventions, has poured a fortune into the pockets of the inventor. However, that fortune did not come without a struggle. For six years the firm was in constant litigation about infringements of their patent; but in August last a final decision was given in their favor. This stove was evidently a great stove in the eyes of rival manufacturers. No sooner were they compelled to cease fighting about it than they began to pay up the royalties and take out licenses; and BUSSEY and McLEOD smile most graciously as they put their $20,000 a year income, arising from this source, without labor and without effort, into their very grateful pockets. Their Western trade has become so extensive of late that they determined to erect a foundry in Chicago. With this view they organized a stock company, taking by far the larger proportion of the stock, and were about starting on their enterprise when the great fire occurred, destroying their existing branch store and stock. The day the fire broke out Mr. McLEOD started for Chicago. Three days after he had purchased all the brick, iron and lumber for building the foundry, and today the foundry exists. Its capacity is equal to that of the parent establishment at Troy. It was necessary, they found, that they must either enlarge their Troy premises or build elsewhere to meet the demand of their Western trade. At Chicago they can get Lake Superior ore at about the same price that Pennsylvania iron costs them at Troy. They can also buy Scotch iron as cheaply there (it comes in the grain vessels as ballast from Montreal) as in New-York. They save the cost of transportation of their stoves between Troy and Chicago. Mr. McLEOD, then, showed business astuteness in building the new foundry at Chicago. The Company, of which he is President, has a capital of $200,000.

There is one point about these stove foundries that must not be lost sight of. It is not always the foundry that turns out the greatest number of stoves that does the most business or makes the most money. A good-sized furnace-heater is equal to at least a dozen or twenty stoves.

Messrs. SHELDON & GREEN are the successors of SMITH & SHELDON, who took Mr. WAGER's old foundry when he gave it up, in 1855. The firm was formed in 1862, and these two young men encountered a disaster at the very outset, which well nigh proved fatal to their prospects. On the 10th of May, 1862, that terrible fire, in which 800 buildings were destroyed, swept over Troy, and the new firm had to face the contemplation of the blackened ruins of their foundry, their offices and their homes. They did face it, and in true American fashion. As soon as the ruins were thoroughly cool they began the work of clearing away the *débris*, preparatory to rebuilding; and in less than three months from the date of the fire, their buildings, machinery and patterns were completed, and stoves were again being cast on the same old site, where, in 1814, Troy witnessed its first attempt in that line of manufacture. The firm has gone on, meeting with all the success, and more for which they hoped, till now they are ranked among the leading manufacturers, having, in 1870, taken into partnership Mr. J. C. HENDERSON, the well-known inventor of the hot-air furnaces bearing his name. They mainly direct their attention to the manufacture of first-class cooking and heating stoves and hot-air furnaces. Seizing on the popularity of base-burning, self-feeding heating stoves, they have paid great attention to the adaptation of the principle to hot-air furnaces. The result of their efforts and various experiments is the "Lively Times Gas-consuming, Base Burning, Self-feeding Furnace," which has an immense heating power from a very small amount of fuel. They also manufacture the "New Olive Branch" cooking-stove, which, together with their "Lively Times" parlor-stove, was awarded the first premium at the fair of the American Institute, held in New-York City in October last. The "Lively Times" was also awarded the first premium at the International Fair, held at Buffalo about the same time. These facts speak well for the enterprise of the Troy stove-founders, and show that Troy has no idea of occupying any but a front seat in stove-manufacture. SHELDON & GREEN employ about 160 men, and make 15,000 stoves and heaters a year.

The Empire Stove-works are owned by SWETT, QUIMBY & PERRY. Their foundry, machine and mounting shops, and store, occupy nearly an entire block, and are run by water-power from the Poestenkill Creek. They make about 10,000 stoves and ranges; their specialties being the New Empire stove and the Empire Heating range. They employ 200 men, and their business amounts to $500,000 a year. HICKS & WOLFE are the successors to the old firm of A. T. DENHAM & CO., among the earliest stove manufacturers in Troy. They employ 150 men, and turn out 25,000 stoves annually. They stake their reputation on their "Superb" parlor-stove, which was awarded the first premium at the State Fair of 1871. They also have a large sale for their "Imperial" and "Novelty" stoves. Their business has increased so much during the last year or two, that they are enlarging their works. A. & A. S. CHURCH do a large trade in the Eastern and Middle States, amounting to $250,000 a year. The "Hot Blast" cooking-stove and the "Sunbeam" heating-stove, are the main features of their business. They make, altogether, about 14,000 stoves a year. Mr. M. L. FILLEY, of No. 287 River-street, is an old stoveman, if he will excuse the expression. Not that he deals in second-hand stoves—he is too much of a "Philanthropist" for that, judging by the number of those stoves he makes and sells—but he has been a long while in the business. He ships his "Philanthropists," "Chief Cook," parlor "Beacons," and "Webster" hot-air furnaces to all parts of the country, to the number of 13,000 or 14,000, every year. MORRISON & COLWELL have a stove foundry in conjunction with their large iron rolling mill at Cohoes. At one time they made a vast number of stoves, but now turn their attention principally to furnaces and heaters. Their "Double Dome" furnaces and "Home Comfort" heaters have a large sale, especially west of Chicago. H. G. GILES & SON are the manufacturers of the well-known "Empire Gas Burner" stove, which is sold in all villages and cities where anthracite coal is procurable. Mr. GILES has been thirty years in the stove business, and has seen it grow and grow, and now finds that he has once more to enlarge his premises. He has lately built what is considered a model foundry, which, his son avows, is going to bring him in an immense increase of business. BUSWELL, DURANT & CO. are one of the firms especially devoting themselves to pattern-making, though turning out as well a very respectable number of stoves. They have in their employ some of the most skilled molders in the country, and receive very high prices for the patterns they send out. The molding of a pattern is a very different thing than molding from a pattern, and it is to the pattern-molders that the stove manufacturers look so anxiously for the success of a new design. BUSWELL, DURANT & CO. make patterns for half the leading stove firms in Troy. BURDETT, SMITH & CO. make from 15,000 to 16,000 stoves a year—their sales amounting to $300,000. Their great stoves are the "Woman's Rights," (Ahem!) for soft coal, and the "Burdett" cooking-stove, for hard coal. Their "Dubuque" is manufactured exclusively for burning the soft coal so extensively found in the West—it even burning successfully the poorest known kind of coal.

I notice in the TIMES a very lively discussion going on about economical housekeeping. Among the many persons I came across in the course of the day, a large number seem to be suddenly awakened by it to a sense of their own domestic extravagances. Others, again, declare that they have all along lived on a financial system: some, to judge from their own assertions, have lived on fresh air, with the chill off, ever since they were married. I send my contribution to the controversy. A good cooking and heating stove are essential to economy. Troy stands up boldly, and exclaims, "Come along!"

A. P.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Reminiscences of a Long Life.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PAST LIFE. By Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M. D., &c., &c. SCRIBNER'S, (original edition;) APPLETON & CO., (reprint edition.) 1872.

Some few of our readers here and there have doubtless made the acquaintance of the author of this extremely interesting volume, during his frequent visits to this country. His courtly manners—characteristic of a school now almost extinct, (and for this extinction the world will be none the better,)—his neat and graceful figure, the carefulness of his dress, (no one ever saw a speck of dirt on Sir HENRY HOLLAND's clothes, or his white cravat a hair's breadth out of place,) his brisk and cheerful look, his genial conversation and frank enjoyment of the moment—all marked him as an unusually good type of what people call the "old English gentleman." Wherever one met Sir HENRY HOLLAND, he seemed to be getting all the comfort and satisfaction out of life that it could possibly afford, yet without indulging in any excess. His memory was—is, we may say, for he is still alive and in possession of all his faculties—stored with recollections of the most eminent men and women of this century. He has known the intimate friends of Dr. JOHNSON. He traveled in Albania when ALI PACHA ruled, and has since then explored almost every part of the world, except the far East. He has made eight visits to this country, and at the age of eighty-two (in 1869) he was here again—the guest of Mr. EVARTS, and while in this City of Mr. THURLOW WEED. Since then he has made a voyage to Jamaica and the West India Islands, and a second visit to Iceland. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart, Dugald Stewart, Mme. de Stael, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Rogers, Crabbe, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Talleyrand, Sydney Smith, Macaulay, Hallam, Mackintosh, Malthus, Erskine, Humboldt, Schlegel, Canova, Sir Humphry Davy, Joanna Baillie, Lord and Lady Holland, and many other distinguished persons whose names would occupy a column. In this country he has known, among other celebrated men, Edward Everett, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, Seward, &c. He was born the same year in which the United States Constitution was ratified. A life extending over such a period, and passed in the most active manner, in the midst of the best society which the world has to offer, must necessarily be full of singular interest; and Sir HENRY HOLLAND has fortunately not waited until his memory lost its freshness before recalling some of the incidents in it.

His narrative, however, is told with great reserve. As a fashionable physician, he became acquainted with the secrets of many great houses and famous men—but the reader will search in vain for any such secrets in this volume. Sir HENRY HOLLAND scarcely relates even the slightest anecdotes of the patients whom he has attended. When we remember that he was physician to Queen CAROLINE, Prince ALBERT, Queen VICTORIA, and has been consulted by most of the eminent men known to this generation, it is evident that we lose much by his strict—but very proper—view of the obligations of professional honor. It is not every medical man nowadays who follows the "old-fashioned" rule of never talking about his patients! Perhaps there are few passages in these "Recollections" which will more surprise the reader than those which relate to the general survey of life taken by Sir HENRY HOLLAND. He glances back over the field, and finds little of which to complain or regret. He has never known, he tells us, a great misfortune. He has never suffered much sorrow. Pecuniary care—the most depressing, grinding, and humiliating of all cares—has always been a stranger to him. He has been able to order his life pretty much as he desired. His health has, "with rare exceptions," been "singularly good." Every year he has taken a long holiday—not less than two months—and spent it in travel, carrying with him two or three books, a light heart, and a full purse. He estimates that at least twelve years of his life have been passed in these voyages. He has never had a personal controversy or quarrel. His children have never been other than a source of happiness to him. Surely we may say that the duration of this strange life is its least remarkable peculiarity. Few men can look back over the waste of years and find nothing to sadden the heart or soften the spirit—no spectres of opportunities lost or misused; no regrets for what is done and can never be undone; no remorse for that "little act," which seemed so slight at the time, but under the influence of which life has been all bent and twisted, as a strong man bends a reed. The unalterable past is very rarely so agreeable a subject of contemplation as with this physician, who now, in his eighty-fourth year, talks of life with as keen an air of enjoyment as if he were only just beginning it.

No doubt, as the reminiscent himself admits, much of his immunity from the ordinary turmoils of existence is to be traced to "peculiarities of personal temperament." Without any disparagement to his character, we attach great importance to this explanation. It is not always to be deemed a great virtue in a man that he is perpetually happy. Sir HENRY HOLLAND's cast of mind is partly reflected in the tranquil, rather cold style, of his little volume. Sorrows fell lightly upon him. He has had his bereavements—the present writer can recollect several which have befallen him,—but his mind was probably not greatly bowed down beneath them. It is in a great measure a matter of temperament—what throws a shadow over one man's entire existence would be gayly disregarded by another. Sir HENRY HOLLAND has a genius for finding out the sunny side of life and sticking closely to it; for discovering the brightest and pleasantest people, and living among them; and for getting out of the way of any trouble which he detects in his path. It is an inestimable gift for any man to possess, but we cannot all possess it, any more than we can all take two months' holiday every year, or enjoy an utter freedom from pecuniary care, or find our families a perpetual source of comfort, or be always in good health, or never have a quarrel, or live to be eighty-four years of age, and be able then to start off on long and hazardous voyages with the vigor and spirit of a boy. Some people are born under a lucky planet, and Sir HENRY HOLLAND is one of them.

As we have said, he has been a great traveler. He made his first visit to Iceland in 1810, and repeated it after the lapse of sixty-one years—an interval longer than the period ordinarily allotted to life. He has pursued the St. Lawrence for 2,000 miles of its lake and river course, and has navigated the waters of the Upper Mississippi for a hundred miles below the Falls of St. Anthony. The Ohio, Susquehanna, Potomac, Connecticut and Ottawa Rivers he also carefully explored. There is no part of Europe which he has not visited. In 1814 he traveled in attendance as physician on the Princess of WALES, afterward Queen CAROLINE, on whose trial he was called as a witness. He has seen Constantinople, Damascus, Jerusalem, Cairo, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and various parts of Asia Minor. On the day or hour of reaching home he has generally resumed his professional work. "I recollect," he says, "having found a patient waiting in my room when I came back from those mountain heights—not more than two hundred miles from the frontier of Persia—where the ten thousand Greeks uttered their joyous cry on the sudden sight of the Euxine. More than once, in returning from America, I have begun a round of visits from Euston-square." He has been accustomed to start off on his travels alone, and often without any definite idea as to where he was going. There is no more agreeable plan of traveling. The benefits he has derived from these annual expeditions are incalculable. While other men went on with their work jaded and dispirited, he always returned to his duties with fresh courage and cheerfulness. His golden rule through life—and it is one well worthy of attention from us all, in these overworked days—has been never to pursue any study or occupation until that dangerous point is reached at which exhaustion attacks the mind or body, or both. He says: "Fatigue of the intellectual faculties is always, more or less, an impairment of their vital power—reparable by repose in common cases, but becoming a fixed impairment if habitually repeated. Especially in declining years ought this maxim to be regarded." Sir HENRY HOLLAND applies it to the small as well as the great affairs of life. "If," he says, "the mind becomes harassed by vain attempts at recollection, I abandon the attempt. If the attention flags from drowsiness, I put aside the occupation, whatever it be. If perplexed by any matter hard to comprehend—and the objects of human science at this time, as already stated, include many such—I shun what is an injurious confusion of mind by passing away to some alien subject; with the fair probability of better conquering the difficulty when a pause of rest or other employment has intervened." In short, he treats himself much as he would a favorite horse—he knows when to spare. He takes what good work he can get out of himself, and then refrains from plying the willing steed with whip and spur. But unluckily, we cannot all follow this excellent method. We may imitate his philosophy, but the imitation would be better if we could place ourselves in his circumstances. We are not all obliged to study carefully how to keep our income within $25,000 a year by our professional work—which has been Sir HENRY HOLLAND's case.

A life extending over so long a period, and passed in the midst of such varied society, must necessarily be full of social recollections. But here the reminiscent at once places a bridle on his tongue. In the first place, he will give us none of the results of his observations as a professional man—which, of course, renders the larger proportion of his experience a sealed book to us. In the next place, he will only speak of the dead—of the living he scarcely tells a solitary anecdote. Considering how much such a man *could* tell us, his reticence is not a little tantalizing—but we highly commend it on general principles. In the present day there is no such thing as privacy—it is fitting that a gentleman of the old school should keep up the traditions on such subjects which once prevailed. Even with these immense deductions, his pages admit of our obtaining numerous glimpses of men and women whose names are familiar to us all. He once lived next door to BYRON's "Maid of Athens," and he says of her—"her youthful beauty, though somewhat embellished by the warmth of poetry, was such as might well attract the fancy of the poet." He happened to be in company with Mme. DE STAEL when the entry of the allied armies into Paris was announced. "Her emotion was great and ardently expressed." He was dancing with MURAT and his Queen at Naples when the escape of NAPOLEON from Elba was announced. He met the Duke of BRUNSWICK, and "saw and conversed much with him." "There was a grave simplicity about the Duke, tinged with a shade of melancholy, which might almost, by a superstitious observer, have been interpreted as a foreboding of evil at hand." This passage will recall BYRON's well-known lines:

> "Within a window'd niche of that high hall
> Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain; he did hear
> That sound the first amidst the festival,
> And caught its tone with Death's prophetic ear."

The author has known six Presidents of the United States—reckoning only to the time of ANDREW JOHNSON—and has attended as a physician six Prime Ministers of England. In 1831 he was called in suddenly to see a young man in Holles-street, London, who was suffering from severe gastric fever. A lady was anxiously attending upon him. The lady was Queen HORTENSE, and the young man was LOUIS NAPOLEON. Forty years afterward Sir HENRY visited the same man, an exile at Chiselhurst. Among Americans he has given professional advice to DANIEL WEBSTER, Mr. LINCOLN, and JEFFERSON DAVIS—an odd conjuncture of names as we bring them together here! Perhaps Mr. THURLOW WEED may be numbered among the latest American patients of Sir HENRY. Lord STOWELL, the friend of Dr. JOHNSON, was among his patients, and he knew three others who were intimate with BOSWELL's hero—Mrs. PIOZZI, Sir W. PEPYS, and Mme. D'ARBLAY. He attended Prince ALBERT in his last illness—"a scene I can never forget," he says—and it is all he says. We have already said that he was examined as a witness on the trial of Queen CAROLINE. He was several times consulted by the too-celebrated Mrs. FITZHERBERT. He knew Sir PHILIP FRANCIS, the reputed author of *Junius*. Indeed, there is scarcely a prominent man of the century whom Sir HENRY HOLLAND has not known more or less familiarly.

We wish we had the space to describe some of the opinions concerning modern life and society entertained by this remarkable man. For these, and for much matter which will set our readers thinking, we recommend them to go to the book itself. Some of Sir HENRY HOLLAND's remarks contain a great deal in a very small compass, and they ought not to be lost sight of in the quiet, unpretending style in which they are delivered. He regrets the crowding, rush, and tumult of modern society—the extinction of individuality—and "those evening assemblages, under whatever fanciful name convoked, stifling breath as well as conversation—[which] have largely swelled society, but not improved it." He is sorry, too, to find that all the literary talent of the day is betaking itself more and more to the newspapers. "All this work of intellect is without name and ephemeral. It dies with the day that gave it birth—evoked again, if ever, only to prove the consistency or inconsistency of the later opinions put forth." For himself, he still enjoys good health, and finds himself passing everybody in the streets. He tells us, with some little humor, that he feels a sort of compulsion to take the diagonal instead of the two sides of a square, and he adds, "when I cease to take the diagonal (often a dirty one) instead of the side pavement, I shall consider I have gone a step downward in the path of life." Like Dr. WOLLASTON, and one or two other eminent men, he watches the symptoms of decay in his own frame, and carefully compares those symptoms with his own previous theories about old age, or with the doctrines of others. A failure of memory as regards names and dates of *recent occurrence* is the chief sign he has to note at present. May it be long before he has any more serious indication to analyze and record! Altogether, every reader of this book will lay it down with regret. Had Sir HENRY HOLLAND shown less respect for the confidences of his old friends, and been more willing to exhibit them for the amusement of the world, he might have added to the attractions of his book, though not to the respect in which the world will regard the author. Men of his type are passing away, and we are glad to have this charming, though slight, fragment of the life of one of them.

The Tardy Tribune.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

When the NEW-YORK TIMES began its heroic war upon the Tammany Ring, it was threatened with suits at law and the confiscation of its property. But these threats were too impotent to be effective. The TIMES kept right on in its work of Reform.

The *Tribune* was at that time, as it still is, one of the well-paid official organs of the Ring. It was, therefore, cautious how it imperiled its position and its pay. Hence the tardy way in which it followed the lead of the TIMES. It preferred silence to the withdrawal of its allotted share of the "spoils," and it was not until it felt the pressure of an indignant public sentiment that it took its place in the wake of the TIMES, and began to follow its lead.

But the *Tribune* still clung to HALL—and its Corporation advertisements; and with such tenacity that thoughtful men were compelled to suspect that its manifested love for the one was the result of its morbid love for the other.

It is a pity that a journal which is so indiscriminate in its denunciations of others should not remember that it has a great many "little weaknesses" of its own. And it is a further pity that when Mayor HALL was indicted on Monday last the *Tribune* seemingly allowed the recollection of the fact that he is the dispenser of Corporation advertisements to induce it to withhold the announcement of the indictment for the better part of a week. The *Tribune* could much better afford to lose these Corporation advertisements than its reputation as a live newspaper.

The Long Island Fisheries.

All the villages on the borders of the Great South and Peconic Bays are prospering from the fisheries, which now employ over a thousand men. Since the Anti-Dredge and Spawn laws the business has greatly improved and increased, and a great many boats are now building for next season.

During fourteen years' experience with advertisers and advertising agencies, we have never had dealings with a firm whose straightforward, upright policy so largely secured our confidence and respect as that of GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, New-York. Their contracts are always plain, intelligible, specific and liberal. They secure the most advantageous rates from the publishers for the reason that the latter feel assured that they are secured beyond chance or technicality, in getting whatever the amount of their contract calls for, providing always that publishers have done as they agreed to.—*Sioux City (Iowa) Times.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

NOS. 22 JOHN-ST. AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
FINE WATCHES,
WATCH-CHAINS,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
REAL BRONZE INK-STANDS AND
CARD RECEIVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE OPERA-GLASSES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
A LARGE, CHOICE AND FRESH STOCK,
JUST RECEIVED, AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

Second-story windows, scuttles, and every opening of the house protected with HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which is applied to the best houses in the City, without mark or scratch to house or furniture. No tearing up of any kind. Thousands of ladies who are using it testify to its value.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.
—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

There is Good Authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT OF DR. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and it cures bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of bronchitis or asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

Dr. M. Levett's Latest Invention, the suction cellular plate, in combination with reticulated gold web, as a base for artificial teeth.

To us it seems the perfection of dental mechanism. We can therefore commend it to our readers.—*Art Journal.*

The most perfect we have ever seen.—*Evening Mail.*

The best in our opinion.—*Our Society.*

M. LEVETT & SON, Dentists,
Removed to 20 East-15th-st., two doors from Tiffany's.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Jewelry and silver-ware are requested to meet at the Astor House on Monday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, to take measures for opposing the passage by the Legislature of an act which proposes to regulate the manufacture and sale of such goods.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

"Nourit" is not a Patent Medicine, being daily prescribed by Physicians of the most eminent standing. See their testimonials in our circulars. Ask your druggist for one.

Pommery & Greno Champagne landing and for sale at the leading grocers and wine dealers. FEB. 12, 1872. CHARLES GRAEF, Sole Agent.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 450 Broadway.—Hotel proprietors say it is the only thing that will wear.

DIED.

BELL.—At Nassau, N. P., on Monday, Jan. 22, SENECA M. BELL, late of the firm of Roddy, Bell & Co., of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLUNT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 9, WILLIAM CARTER BLUNT, aged 4 years, eldest son of W. S. and Kate S. Blunt.

Funeral services at 12 M., Monday, 12th inst. Train from foot of Liberty-st., Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 10½ A. M.

BUNNER.—On Friday, 9th inst., JAMES J. BUNNER, aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, G. A. Bunner, No. 123 West 125th-st., on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

CRANE.—On the morning of the 11th inst., after a short and severe illness, GERARD CRANE, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in the town of Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 14th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Harlem Railroad train from New-York at 10:45 A. M. Carriages in attendance at Croton Falls Station.

CRANE.—On Friday morning, 9th inst., EDWARD FALLS, youngest son of John A. and Harriet Falls Crane, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his parents' residence, No. 126 East 45th-st., on Monday morning, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

CONREY.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 11, JOHNATHAN CONREY, aged 77 years.

His funeral will take place at the First Baptist Church, Park-av. and 39th-st., Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

DALY.—On Thursday evening, 8th inst., SARAH AGNES, wife of Thomas J. Daly, and daughter of Daniel Sweeny.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday morning, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 41 Park-av., New-York, thence to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

EARLE.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, at Hackensack, N. J., EDWARD J. EARLE, in his 84th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, without further notice.

FREELAND.—At East Orange, N. J., Saturday, 10th inst., ALICE NILES, infant daughter of Theodore H. and Carrie J. Freeland. Services at East Orange, Tuesday, 13th inst. at 2½ P. M.

Friends of the family and of her grandfather, J. J. Griffen, are invited. Train leaves Barclay-st. at 1:10 P. M.

GROVER.—ROSA, daughter of Lewis G. and Caroline Grover.

Funeral on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 53 Washington-street, Newark, N. J.

JONES.—Suddenly, on the morning of Sunday, the 11th inst., at his late residence, No. 144 East 27th-st., FREDERICK JONES, formerly of Rio de Janeiro.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday next, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

KENYON.—At Tremont, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 10, HARRIET L., wife of John S. Kenyon, and daughter of the late John and Anna Moore.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Harlem, on Tuesday, 13th, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KILPATRICK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 9, MARIA, wife of James Kilpatrick, and daughter of Henry Alward, of Morris County, N. J.

LUDLOW.—On Friday, Feb. 9, CAROLINE E. LUDLOW, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Edgewater, Staten Island, on Monday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock.

MERRELL.—Suddenly, at his residence, on Sunday, Feb. 11, JOHN G. MERRELL.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McLEOD.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 10, ANNA E., daughter of James and Rhoda McLeod, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle, Daniel McLeod, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Tabernacle Church, corner of Rapalyea and Hicks streets, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

McCRUM.—On Saturday, Feb. 10, JAMES McCRUM, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son, John J. McCrum, No. 17 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SPEAR.—Feb. 9, in the 79th year of his age, HENRY F. SPEAR, M. D.

Funeral at the residence of his nephew, Mr. John S. Lawrence, Westfield, N. J., on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves the foot of Liberty-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

VAN VLECK.—On Saturday, Feb. 10, PETER VAN VLECK, formerly of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., aged 65 years, 11 months and 21 days.

Funeral services on Monday, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 405 West 28th-st., New-York.

WARNER.—The funeral of Capt. SELDEN C. WARNER will take place at the residence of his brother No. 145 West 15th-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of both are respectfully invited to be present without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 10th, in the 60th year of his age, GEORGE WILLIAMS, formerly of the firm of W. B. Townsend & Co.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 173 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Monday, the 12th inst.

WILLIAMS.—Feb. 8, HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, in West 25th-st., on Monday, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WOOD.—On Friday morning, Feb. 9, at her late residence, ELLEN M. WOOD, wife of Wm. L. Wood, and youngest daughter of James M. Prescott.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday A. M., at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,207 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

ZABRISKIE.—On the 10th inst., at Jersey City, JULIA M. ZABRISKIE, the wife of A. O. Zabriskie.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 13 Sussex-place, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK WOOD UNITING COMPANY held at No. 120 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, the following Directors were elected for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872:

NATH. CHENEY,
HENRY J. DAVISON,
LEWIS EDWARDS,
RICHARD M. HUNT,
EDW. H. KENDALL,
FRED. C. MERRY,
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
GEORGE B. POST,
JAMES RENWICK,
JOHN A. THOMPSON,
CALVERT VAUX,
THEODORE WESTON,
FRED'K C. WITHERS.

The following officers were appointed:

GEO. B. POST, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Vice-President.
LEWIS EDWARDS, Secretary.
RICHARD M. HUNT, Treasurer.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
MADISON-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1872.

The second and last of the series of ladies' receptions will take place at the Club-house, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13. Tickets are now ready. By order of the House Committee.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, WHOLESALE prices; Gold Watches, wholesale prices; Coral sets, $15, $20, and $25; Gold Chains, wholesale prices; Gold Thimbles, $5, $6, and $7; Watches and Jewelry repaired; Diamonds, Pearls, and Silverware bought.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

KIDNEY AND URINARY COMPLAINTS are speedily and effectually relieved and cured by Dr. JULIEN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND. The invalid will not regret giving it a trial. Prepared by B. KEITH & CO., No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York. For sale by druggists everywhere.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN—Nervous debility cured by new methods. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 24; whole tickets $20, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at No. 161 8th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1872, at 8 o'clock, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ prompt.

By order ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.
D. C. STURGES, Secretary.

YORKVILLE GRANT CLUB.—MEETING THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 12, at Muller's Hall, south-east corner 3d-av. and 86th-st.

By order of F. B. BALL, President.
J. REIS, Jr., Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Feb. 10, Blackwell & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of W. W. Goodrich, Esq., referee, the four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 104 East Twenty-third-street, south side, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, for $30,525; purchased by C. A. Brown. The same premises are advertised for sale under another foreclosure order for to-morrow, Tuesday, but we understand that that suit will now be settled, and the property withdrawn from the public market.

THE PAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

During the past week, ending with Saturday, Feb. 10, although no particularly noticeable auctions have been held, the market has given evidence of more firmness, and a better feeling has prevailed than for a long time past. Nearly all the real estate offered has been disposed of at good prices, the attendance at the public sales has been large, and the bidding in each instance has been marked with spirit. In fact, all things seem to indicate that we shall not only have an active Spring business, but that the market will be a remarkably strong and healthy one. Much depends, however, upon the result of the sales proposed for the present week, for if they are carried through with success, an extensive line of choice and valuable property will be brought forward. As an indication of the rise in value of New-York real estate it may be stated that the six lots of land on the north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard, sold by Muller, Wilkins & Co. at the Exchange on Thursday last for $54,600, were disposed of six years ago, in April, 1866, for $8,600. The public market for the week, as we have stated, has been active, and the total sale for the period named, ending with Saturday, Feb. 10, amount to $374,865, as against the sum of $763,325, the figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, Feb. 3.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

The number of auctions proposed for the present week is much larger than usual, and the class of property which will in this way be brought to the notice of investors superior, being well worthy attention. The following is a full list of the sales to take place, each day's projected transactions being separately noted, when the real estate described will be offered by the auctioneers respectively named.

Today, Monday, Feb. 12.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the valuable business property known as No. 9 State and No. 12½ Pearl streets, having a frontage on State-street of 55 feet 3 inches, and on Pearl of 12 feet, with a depth of about 187 feet, the plot being irregular in form. On the property is a three-story and basement brick house, a frame house and a brick stable. Also, by same auctioneer, by order of Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of the same referee, a four-story English basement brick house and lot, the latter 15 by 98.9, known as No. 323 West Twenty-fifth-street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, under a similar Court order, J. J. Lyons, referee, a house and lot, latter 20 by 97.6, on the south side of Twenty-second-street, 175 feet west of First-avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, under the direction of Hon. Josiah Sutherland, referee, a plot of ground on the south side of Fortieth-street, 75 feet east of Sixth-avenue, in size 25 by 186.4 by 25 by 193.3.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of Daniel Develin, deceased, the following extensive line of desirable building lots: Twenty-three lots on the east side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets; sixteen lots on the west side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets; four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard; sixty-one lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between the Boulevard and Twelfth-avenue; twenty-three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, between the Boulevard and Twelfth-avenue; two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, extending through to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, 300 feet west of the Boulevard; ten lots on the east side of Twelfth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets; fifteen lots on the west side of Twelfth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets, extending to Bulkhead line; eleven lots on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets; nine lots and gores on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue; 11 lots, with hotel building thereon, bounded by Broadway, Boulevard, Manhattan and Lawrence streets; 2 lots on the north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 250 feet east of Seventh-avenue, and 3 lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, 475 feet east of Seventh-avenue. The above auction is one of special interest, embracing, as it does, the disposition of one of the most desirable tracts of land on Manhattan Island, the intrinsic value of which is at present great, and the prospective liable to a heavy advance. The sale has been looked forward to for weeks past by investors as one of the most important likely to occur this season, and, as the terms are liberal, and the announcement made that the lots will be sold without reserve, a successful result will, without doubt, be achieved.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction: a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, known as No. 58 Varick-street, south-east corner of Laight, opposite the Vanderbilt Freight Depot, and within 200 feet of Canal-street; lot 25 by 100; building 25 by 50, with extension 12.6 by 50. Also, two three-story and basement brick houses and lots, known as Nos. 117 and 119 Leroy-street, north side, between Hudson and Greenwich streets; lots, together, in size 42 by 100; houses each 40 feet deep. Also, by same auctioneers, at an executor's sale, the two valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 13 and 15 Howard-street, south side, between Broadway and Elm streets, together forming a plot 50 by 100. The lots lie 25 feet west of Elm-street.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Alfred W. Lowerre, Esq., referee, five four-story brick houses and lots located on the north side of East Thirty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, and known respectively as Nos. 327, 329, 331, 333 and 335. Lots each in size, 20 by 97.6.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street, embracing two lots, each 20 by 39.6, with the buildings thereon, situate on the east side of the street, 169 feet 8 inches north of Broome-street.

The following auction is also advertised for Tuesday, at which property as noted will be offered for sale, on the premises, (No. 25 Rutger's-place,) at 12 noon: The four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 25 Rutger's-place, twenty-six feet from corner Clinton-street, lot 26 by 120, house 26 by 55, with three-story brick extension 16 by 55. Also, the four-story and basement brick building, No. 256 Madison-street, leasehold property, in rear of above, the lots connecting and forming one straight plot from street to street. Also, nineteen lots, each 20 by 103, being 200 feet on Cherry-street and 120 feet on Monroe-street, (Rutger's-place.) Sold together or separately. The old Crosby mansion stands on four of the lots. Will be sold by itself, if desired.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of Washington Wheelwright, deceased, a three-story, high-stoop, brick-house and lot, known as No. 203 West Twenty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, and a three-story, low-stoop, brick-house and lot, known as No. 347 West Twenty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues. First-named lot in size, 21.10 by 98.9; second, 21.3 by 98.9.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at public auction, the valuable business property known as No. 82 Water-street, between Wall-street and Old Slip, embracing a lot 25 by about 60, with a four-story brick-warehouse thereon; also, two three-story and basement frame-houses and lots, situate on the east side of First-avenue, seventy-one feet nine inches south of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; lots each 26.8 by 95; houses each 55 feet deep.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of David D. Terry, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement brick tenement-house and lot, known as No. 611 East Eleventh-street, north side, 168 feet east of Avenue B. Lot in size, 25 by 103.3.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court in foreclosure, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, a house and lot—the latter 18 by 100—on the west side of Forsyth-st., known as No. 37.

By Johnson & Miller, in Brooklyn, at the sales-rooms of Walters, Thomas & Co., No. 391 Fulton-street, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Chas. M. Earle, Esq., referee, seven building lots, each 20 by 100, on the north side of President-street, Brooklyn, between Bond and Hoyt streets, and two lots, each 20 by 75, on the west side of Bond-street, between Carroll and President streets. On one of the President-street lots a three-story and basement brick house is already erected, which will be sold with the property.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of Frances Hendricks, deceased, sixty-three City lots and gores of land respectively located as follows, and together constituting a sale of unusual importance: Eighteen lots and gores on the north side of Fiftieth-street, thirty-nine feet west of Tenth-avenue, having together a frontage of 570 feet; eighteen lots (all but one full size) on the south side of Fiftieth-street, commencing at the south-westerley corner of Tenth-avenue; sixteen lots (all full size) on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, fifty-nine feet west of Tenth-avenue; adjoining above lots in the rear, and ten gores, lots on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, seventy-eight feet five inches west of Tenth-avenue, having a frontage on the street of 331 feet 3 inches; also, by same firm, one lot of land, 20 by 100, belong to the same estate, situate in Brooklyn on the north side of Sackett-street, 100 feet east of Hoyt street.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of S. S. Ward, deceased, the premises known as No. 399 Washington-street, east side, between Hubert and Laight streets, embracing a lot 25 by 80, with a small two-story brick stable thereon; four lots of land, each 20 by 75, on the south-east corner of Laight and Washington streets; and two lots, each 25 by 87.6, on the north side of Vestry-street, between Washington and West streets, (the buildings on the last-named property are not sold with the lots.) Also, by same auctioneers, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, a three-and-a-half-story brick house and lot, known as No. 116 West Fourteenth-street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; lot in size, 25 by 103.3. Also, by same firm at public auction, the following property: A lot of land, 23.4 by 98.9, with the three-story brick shop on the front, and the two-story and basement frame house on the rear thereof, situate on the north side of West Twenty-eighth-street, 200.7 feet east of Seventh-avenue, and known as No. 145; five building lots, each 25x99.11, located on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and one building lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Third-avenue, 51.2 feet north of Seventy-eighth-street.

By Allen & Brown, at the Exchange at a trustees' sale, two three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots known as Nos. 7 and 9 Varick-place, or Sullivan-street, between Bleecker and Houston streets, lots each 25 by 100, houses each 20 feet in depth; also, at public auction, announced as peremptory, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, (23 by 37 by about 78,) No. 209 Spring-street, with frame stable in rear of lot and right of alley-way to Macdougal-street; and, in addition, a three-story frame house and lot, situate on the south side of West Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, lot in size 25 by 100.5.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, under two Supreme Court orders, in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee in both, the following property: Two full lots, with improvements, on the north side of East Forty-second-street, 80 feet west of Second-avenue, and one lot, 16.8 by 100.5, with improvements, on the north side of West Fifty-fifth-street, 358.4 feet west of Eighth-avenue.

By S. Dingee, at the Exchange, at public auction, a two-story and basement brick and frame house and lot, known as No. 387 Leonard-street, Brooklyn, E. D., located on the south side of the street, between Skillman and Jackson streets. Lot, 25 by 75; house, 21 by 30.

Friday, Feb. 16.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, at an adjourned sale, under the direction of James A. Coleman, Esq., referee, a two-story and basement frame house with French roof, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 306 feet 3 inches west of Sixth-avenue. Lot, in size, 18.9 by 100.11.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, A. A. Redfield, Esq., referee, two lots, each 15.7 by 100.5, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 380 feet east of Fourth-avenue.

By James M. Miller, under a similar Court order, Wm. Brucrton, Esq., referee, an undivided half interest in seven lots of land, situate on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, about 248 feet east of Avenue A. This sale will close the business of the week.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, Feb. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Blackwell & Co.

4-story h. s. b. s. front h. and l., No. 104 East 23d st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 25x93.9 ..... $35,525

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.,

Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.

Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—The four-story store, No. 74 John-st., between William and Gold sts.; size, 24x90 feet; rented for $4,500 per annum, till May 1, 1873. Price asked, $50,000.

ALSO.

A large corner property near Maiden-lane—No. 92 William-st., corner Platt-st.—first-class four-story store, 32x72 feet; leased to May, 1873, for $6,500 per annum. Price asked, $70,000. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

P. S.—Both the above are to be sold by order of executor, to close an estate.

IMPORTANT.
WARD & OGDEN.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations, 500 dwelling-houses, desirably situated, from $8,000 to $200,000 each, on accommodating terms.
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 46TH and 47th sts., an elegant brown-stone house, built by Duggin, newly and magnificently furnished by the present owner, whose early departure for Europe alone induces him to offer it; or will be rented for two years to a small private family; also, a fine stable on 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, near 5th-av., on 37th, four-story house, over 24 feet wide, three rooms deep, in elegant order, for sale cheap. Apply to WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-class central locations, and desiring to sell or rent to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for moderate-priced houses, below the Park. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs.; first-class, finished in hardwood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble; size, 20x52½x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to
GEO. M. SIMONSON,
No. 1,269 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 58th-st., near Central Park, finished in rosewood and black-walnut; a bargain; 21x55x100.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
NO. 602 6TH-AV.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale cheap, a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21 feet wide; in perfect order. Also a large number of others in all parts of the City, at prices ranging from $8,000 to $150,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

NO. 137 WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—Four-story brown-stone front, lot 18.9x100, together with lot in rear on 54th-st., (25x100,) inclosed as yard, for sale or to let. For permits, &c., apply to WM. B. ROSS, No. 28 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 17x50x100.5; finished in hard-wood; situated on north side 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price and terms reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE FOUR-story brick house No. 4 Dover-st., 80 feet from the Bowery, and Chatham-square, an established wholesale furniture-house the past twenty years; terms easy. THOS. M. WYATT, No. 21 Park-row.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot in fee, No. 52 East 49th-st., for sale; 21x52x100; price, $31,000. HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st., or H. R. DREW & CO., No. 175 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., handsome full width, four-story brown-stone house. Rent $5,500. Also elegant avenue houses for sale, near the Park; also splendid houses facing it. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, ATTIC, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot, on Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., in good order. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on East 46th-st., near Lexington-av., with mirrors and gas fixtures; house in fine order. Price $22,000. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT, FULL SIZE, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, partially furnished, on 54th-st., near 6th-av., which will be sold at a bargain upon application to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, NO. 20 Lispenard-st., near Church-st., 25x100 feet; will be sold at a low price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on West 48th-st., near 5th-av.; Columbia College lease. Inquire of WM. H. & C. GEDNEY, No. 143 West 40th-st.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND ON THE corner of Jane-st. and 13th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot Horatio-st.

A FREE REGISTER WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL brown-stone houses near Central Park at low figures, between $14,000 and $40,000. Inquire of FRANKFIELD, No. 323 Eighth av.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PROMPT purchaser—The elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, No. 10 East 46th-st.; possession at once.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND subcellar brown-stone front house and lot, on 53d-st., near 5th-av.; size of house, 20x55, lot, 100.5; in fine order. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CHEAP.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house on Irving-place, near 18th-st., 23x60x85; very substantial; price low; possession immediately. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$27,000—WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 7th-av., handsome four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 23x55x98.9; $20,000 can remain on mortgage. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FIFTH AND 6TH AV. LOTS, IN PLOT or singly, for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

L. J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 28 3D-AV., BIBLE-HOUSE.
PROPERTY SOLD, EXCHANGED AND RENTED.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

ALLEN & BROWN,
Real estate brokers and auctioneers,
No. 96 Broadway,
offer for sale the following desirable houses and lots:

West 34th-st., near 6th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 25x58x98.9.
West 38th-st., near 6th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 20x50x98.9.
East 41st-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 22x55x98.9.
West 47th-st., near 6th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 21x50x100.5.
West 50th-st., near 6th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 21x50x100.5.
West 52d-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 20x55x100.5.
East 56th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 25x50x100.5.
West 56th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 25x50x100.5.

Also a number of other houses in desirable locations. Houses and lots on 5th and Madison avs. for sale.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF 32 LOTS, IN CARmansville, suitable for a public institution.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
NO. 602 6TH-AV.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,
ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
VALUABLE WHARF AND WAREHOUSE PROPERTY, ADJACENT TO WALL-STREET FERRY,
PROPERTY RECENTLY KNOWN AS ROBERTS' WALL-ST. STORES—A, B, C, D AND E.

Front on the river, 343 feet, and extending back to Furman-st., with berths and water sufficient for vessels of the largest class; very desirably located for steam-ship, warehouse, or any large business requiring extensive water-front. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, NO. 22 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY and Mansard-roof, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house on the corner of Bedford and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn; contains all the improvements, and ready for occupancy; price, $16,000; terms easy. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 202 Montague-st., or G. SWIFT, corner Bedford and De Kalb avs.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, to close an estate; valuable corner property; 100 feet square; house, stable, and two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, Executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles.

The house, stable, cottage and all out-buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements, suitable for either Winter or Summer residence.

The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit and other trees.

It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had.

If not sold at private sale it will be offered at auction, Feb. 29. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences.
WALTER UNDERHILL,
Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., FORTY-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well laid out, containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Roselle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale, three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at this office. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. DITTS, Roselle, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A FIRST-class three-story and high-basement brick house; twelve rooms and large sub-cellar. This is a thoroughly well-built house, pressed-brick front, with brown-stone trimmings, high ceilings, all modern improvements, street paved, sewer, &c. Location very central and convenient; within five minutes' walk of Broad-st., and of both the New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads. Everything in perfect order. Price $14,500. Address HOUSE-OWNER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence located on Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.; house gothic; fourteen rooms and open attic; large closets in every room; all the improvements to be found in the most complete houses; stable; all out-buildings of the most approved order; grounds 143x375 feet; laid out by landscape gardener in the most tasteful manner, and well stocked with fruit and shade-trees. Photograph and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AT Elizabeth, N. J., two-story French-roof house, eleven rooms, near depot; also furniture.

At Cranford, N. J., a farm of sixty acres, one and a half miles from depot, also stock and crops; at Petersburg, Va., a superior farm of 200 acres.
A. C. KUCK, No. 43 Barclay-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Within five to ten minutes' walk of Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, White Plains and Rye depots; places ranging from $7,000 to $50,000. Parties desiring to purchase can get full information by applying to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 50x100, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $300; $150 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Farms, dwellings, country-seats bought, sold or exchanged for City property. Prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms.
H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.—Nearly all desirable property offered for sale. Rent there is on our books.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE AND COMMOdious dwelling-house at Hamburg, Sussex County, N.J., near the junction of the New-Jersey Midland and Sussex Railroads, with stable, garden and an acre of land, and more if desired; possession on the 1st of April. For terms and further particulars, apply to HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., No. 24 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSES to let on 16th, 17th, 20th, 30th, 37th, 39th and 47th sts., near 5th-av., from $300 to $600 per month.
SLADE & STAFFORD,
No. 23 Union-square.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the four-story brown-stone house No. 16 5th-av. Inquire of R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
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TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT.
BANKERS, INSURANCE AND LAWYERS OFFICES,
IN BUILDINGS,
NOS. 113, 115, 117 AND 119 BROADWAY.
Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, (Tenafly,) two elegant Gothic cottages, near depot; lots, one-fourth acre; slate roofs; twelve rooms, finished in hard wood, built by days' work, quite new; price $10,000; terms very easy. Address Box No. 5,745 Post-office, New-York.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEments No. 1,184 Broadway and No. 212 5th-av., connected and running through from Broadway to 5th-av.; also, the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS CENTRALly-located stores, 50x60, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., one of the best stands for business uptown. Apply to
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d-st.

STABLE TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS stable, with seven stalls, large carriage-room, two coachmen's room, situated in West 13th-st., near 5th-av.; rent, $1,500 per annum; possession May 1, 1872. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 125 5th-av., to lease for business purposes. H. R. DREW & CO., No. 175 5th-av., or HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST. STORE PROPERTY.—The lot, with the four-story substantially-built house thereon, to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND-STORY, NO. 767 BROADway; suitable for furniture, piano or any business requiring spacious and well-lighted premises. Apply in the store to GEORGE SLOANE.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, and fixtures, if wanted. Call at No. 75 John-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET WITH ALL
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
NEAR THE
STOCK EXCHANGE.
Nos. 52 to 56 Broadway.
Nos. 1 to 7 Exchange-court.
Nos. 31 to 39 New-st.
Nos. 12 to 18 New-st.
No. 14 Broad-st.
Apply to the
N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
Nos. 52 Broadway and 5 Exchange-court.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE building, No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner Fulton-st.; suitable for banking, insurance, law offices, real estate, &c. Apply at No. 180 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO
CHOICE LOTS,
situate on the
BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 10TH AND 12TH AVS.,
LAWRENCE, MANHATTAN,
136TH, 137TH, 138TH, 139TH, 54TH AND 55TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 13,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Henry F. Spaulding and Jeremiah Devlin, Esqs., executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased:

BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots, east side of Boulevard, between 135th and 138th sts.
BOULEVARD—Sixteen lots, west side of Boulevard, between 136th and 138th sts.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four lots, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Sixty-one lots on 137th-st., between the Boulevard and 12th-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots, south side, between the Boulevard and 12th-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, extending through to 138th-st., 300 feet west of Boulevard.
TWELFTH-AVENUE—Ten lots, east side, between 136th and 138th sts.
TWELFTH-AVENUE—Fifteen lots on west side of 12th-av., between 137th and 138th sts., extending to bulkhead line.
TENTH-AVENUE—Eleven lots on west side of 10th-av., between 137th and 139th sts.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH STREETS—Nine lots and gores on 138th and 139th sts., 100 feet west of 10th-av.
Eleven lots, with hotel building thereon, bounded by Broadway, Boulevard, Manhattan and Lawrence sts.
FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, 250 feet east of 7th-av.
FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Three lots, south side 55th-st., 475 feet east of 7th-av.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate this present month of February, consequently the sale will be

PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS., NEW-YORK, AND SACKETT-ST., BROOKLYN. EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL BE SOLD.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased:

FIFTIETH-STREET.—Nineteen gores on north side 50th-st., thirty-nine feet west of 10th-av. Having together a frontage of 570 feet.

Also, eighteen lots on south side of 50th-st., commencing at the south-westerly corner of 10th-av.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—Sixteen lots on north side of 49th-st., fifty nine feet west of 10th-av., adjoining above lots on the rear.

Also, ten gores on south side of 49th-st., 78.5 west of 10th-av., having a frontage of 331.3 on 49th-st. Forty-ninth-st. is sewered, curbed, and guttered.

SACKETT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—One lot on north side Sackett-st., 100 feet east from Hoyt-st., 20x100.

Terms liberal. Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.
M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN,
Office, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN,
HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
PERMPTORY TRUSTEE SALE
OF
VALUABLE FIFTEENTH WARD PROPERTY ON VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-ST.

VARICK-PLACE OR SULLIVAN-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 7 Varick-place; size of house, 25x50; size of lot, 25x100.

VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 9 Varick-place; size of house, 25x50, with one-story extension, 25x25; size of lot, 25x100. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON ELM-ST., BETWEEN WHITE AND WALKER STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of D. W. Diggs and Henry Cornell, executors of Wm. W. Cornell, deceased:

ELM-STREET.—The four valuable lots, with the three-story brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 85, 87, 89 and 91 Elm-st., adjoining the State Arsenal, and the iron-works of Messrs. J. B. and J. M. Cornell.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NOS. 13 AND 15 HOWARD-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of Wm. W. Wakeman, Jr., Executor:

HOWARD-STREET.—The valuable lots, together with the buildings thereon, Nos. 13 and 15 Howard-st., south side, between Broadway and Elm-st., being 25 feet west of Elm-st. Plot is 50x100, in the midst of first-class improvements, with possession May 1, 1872. Maps and full particulars at 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY AND CROSBY-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—"THEATRE COMIQUE."

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

The large and valuable plot of ground on Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, known as Nos. 514 and 516 Broadway, and Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 Crosby-st., including the "Theatre Comique," with furniture, scenery, fittings, &c. Terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE.—SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.

JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the sales-room of Messrs. WALTERS, THOMAS & CO., No. 391 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee:

PRESIDENT-STREET—North-easterly side, beginning 95 feet north-west of Bond-st., seven valuable lots, on one of which there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling house; lots 20x100.

BOND-STREET—Westerly side, beginning 60 feet south of President-st., two valuable lots, 20x75.
DAVID THORNTON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

Maps at auctioneers' and referee's office.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1872, AT 12 noon, on the premises, the four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 25 RUTGERS-PLACE, 26 ft. from corner Clinton-st.; lot 26x120, house 26x55, with three-story brick extension, 16x55. Also, the four-story and basement brick building, No. 256 MADISON-ST., leasehold property, in rear of above, the lots connecting, and forming one straight plot from street to street. Also, nineteen lots, each 20x103, being 200 feet on CHERRY-ST., and 180 feet on MONROE-ST., (Rutgers-place.) Sold together or separately. The old Crosby mansion stands on four of the lots. Will be sold by itself, if desired. Terms easy.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTItion, of valuable business property on PEARL AND STATE STS.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction on
MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee.

The valuable business property, known as Nos. 9 State, and 12½ Pearl-st., having a frontage of 55.3¼ on State, and 12.1 on Pearl-st., and a depth of about 187 feet.
G. TILLOTSON, Esq.,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 335 Broadway.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER, & CO., NO. 233 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS, BILL BROKERS, AND THE PUBLIC are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the note of Gifford, Sherman & Innis, indorsed by John Osborn, Son & Co., dated Dec. 16, 1871, at three months, due March 19, for $6,323 39, payable at Park Bank, the same being lost or stolen. As payment has been stopped, it is of no use to any one but the owner. A reward of $50 will be paid on its return to THOMAS McMULLEN, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

9 1-2 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,

AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,
(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE.
In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 each.
OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, of Indiana.
Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County, it affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY
IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY $76,058,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY 2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

TO THE HOLDERS OF GEORGIA BONDS.

The Joint Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia to ascertain and examine the number of bonds of the State of Georgia, and of bonds bearing the indorsement of the State of Georgia, issued since July, 1868, and to ascertain and report to the General Assembly at its next session all other facts connected with the history of said bonds, hereby notify the holders of all such bonds that they may now make proof of the facts entitling such bonds to registration, before Thomas L. Snead, Esq., at his office, No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, he having been duly authorized to take and certify such proofs to this Committee, and that no other person in the City of New-York has been authorized to take such proofs. And they further notify the holders of said bonds, that unless they report said bonds to this Committee with the required proofs, and submit the same for registration on or before the 1st day of April, 1872, the same will be deemed prima facie to have been illegally and fraudulently issued. Information as to the facts to be proved will be furnished by Mr. Snead, together with the proper blanks. By authority of the Committee. ALTON ANGIER, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1872.

STOLEN—CAUTION.

The following bonds were stolen on the 28th December last. All persons are cautioned against negotiating or buying them, or the coupons thereof, as payment has been stopped:

15 Bonds, $1,000 each, First Mortgage St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, Nos. 1,183 to 1,185, inclusive, and 1,188 to 1,197, inclusive.
13 Bonds, $1,000 each, First Mortgage Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad, Nos. 283 to 294, inclusive, and No. 171.
12 Bonds, $1,000 each, First Mortgage International Coal and Railway Company, Nos. 441 to 452 inclusive.
4 Bonds, $500 each, Second Mortgage International Coal and Railway Company, Nos. 72 to 87, inclusive.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at **PAR AND INTEREST** a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
And those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

BANKS, BANKERS, RAILROADS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES.
THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' ALMANAC
FOR 1872

Will be ready this week, containing a list of 1,800 National Banks; 300 State Banks; 2,500 Private Banks in the United States and Canada; 900 Railroads (cost and office of each); 1,009 Insurance Companies; 1,800 members of the Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange; quotations of stocks and bonds for five years, &c.

Octavo, 300 pages. Price, $2.

Orders received at the Bankers' Magazine Office, No. 23 Murray-st.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 16th February, and the accepted bids declared.

THOS. NICKERSON,
GEO. C. LORD,
O. W. PEABODY, } Trustees.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 8th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO
(OF TEXAS)
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.
FORTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.
TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.
Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
At Ninety (90) and Accrued Interest,
$920,000
OF THE
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $10,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., NEW-YORK.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

ALL TAXES PAID.
Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

A Safe Investment, Paying 11 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI, (which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, Feb. and Aug., at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

STUYVESANT BANK.

Notice is given that a general meeting of the creditors of the Stuyvesant Bank will be held at No. 744 Broadway, second floor, on the 12th day of February, 1872, at 12 M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receiver declared.
JAN. 20, 1872. O. H. P. ARCHER, Receiver.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburg Railroad, Vice-President's Office, No. 138 Chambers-st., New-York, Feb. 7, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY, Samuel Sloan, Esq., and Moses Taylor, Esq., were duly elected directors of this Company to fill vacancies in the Board.

Mr. Sloan was also chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the board.

The Company will pay and receive interest, less Government tax, on the coupons for the bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, guaranteed by this Company, due Dec. 1, 1872, on presentation at the Mercantile National Bank, New-York, or at the Company's office, Watertown, New-York. The office of the Company will be removed to the City Bank building, No. 52 Wall-st., on the 1st of May.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES, GLYNN COUNTY, Georgia, BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 1, 1872.

IT HAVING RECENTLY COME TO the knowledge of this Board that J. F. Rowe, late Ordinary of this County, and D. G. Risley, Treasurer, have executed and issued bonds to a large amount not authorized by the Legislature of Georgia, all persons are cautioned against purchasing any bonds purporting to be Glynn County bonds, unless such bonds may be hereafter indorsed by this Board.
H. A. KENRICK,
Clerk Commissioners Roads and Revenues, Glynn County, Georgia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receiver declared.
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.
Dated NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 12 M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 21st of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 27,	INDIA,	Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 3,	TRINACRIA,	Saturday, Feb. 24.
Saturday, Feb. 10,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Mar. 9.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC........Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC........Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC........March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC........March 9, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
ABYSSINIA........Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA........Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA........Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA........Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA........Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.
PARTHIA........Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA........Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA........Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA........Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA........Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage........$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN....Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN....Feb. 28, at 8½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Mar. 23, 3 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT........LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE........DAURE....Saturday, April 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 15.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM........April 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. ADAMS, Feb. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman........Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10·30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3·00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JACOB J. MOWERSSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Jacob J. Mowersson, of the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxie, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal, per J. C. Bailey, Deputy for said district.
f12-1aw2wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES L. ROWLAND and JOSEPH C. PUGH, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles L. Rowland and Joseph C. Pugh, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Statts S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
f12-1aw2wM* Per J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEHMANN DORMITZER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Lehmann Dormitzer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
March 1—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JOHNSTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Johnston, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James M. Adams, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB ARONHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Aronheimer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1872.
f12-1aw3w-M* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. BULKLEY, GEORGE W. MURFEY and FRANCIS F. CECIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau,) in the City of New-York on the 28th day of February, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, that is, for the purpose of a second dividend.—Dated New-York, Feb. 10, 1872.
OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee,
No. 100 Grand-street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District Court of New-York.—In the matter of FREDRICK ORDERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate Fredrick Orderman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 1st day of November, 1871.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Assignee,
f12-1aw3w-M* No. 71 Barclay-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEPTIMUS E. SWIFT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Septimus E. Swift, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1872.
JAMES H. WOODS, Assignee,
f12-1aw3wM* No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DRESS GOODS.

JUST OPENED:

Dolly Vardens in Cretonnes and Foulards.

Pongee Foulards, French Percales, with Borders.

Linen Chambrais, Cotton and Linen Scorsuckers.

English and French Prints.

Striped and Chine Crepe "Eugenie."

Figured and Striped French Baptiste, new and beautiful goods for Dresses and Suits.

Jaconets and Organdies.

NEW EMBROIDERIES.

On MONDAY next we will offer a fine line of
HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED FRENCH LINEN SETS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
10 Cases Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Chemise Bands, worked on double Linen.
Needle-Work Night-Dress Sets.
Swiss and Cambric Flouncings.
Ruffings, Puffings, Plaitings, &c., &c.

LACES.

JUST RECEIVED:
White and Colored Cluny Trimming Laces, for Baptiste Suits, &c.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces, all widths.
Real and Italian Valenciennes Laces.

WHITE GOODS.

House, Hotel and Steamer Furnishing, Family and Bed Linens.
Pure Linen Damask Cloths and Napkins, Damasks, all qualities and widths, by the yard.
Huck and **Damask Towels,** and **Towelings, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c.**

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Just received, a fine assortment of
French Embroidered Chemises, Night-Dresses, Camisoles, Drawers, &c.;
French Embroidered Pique Dresses, for Children;
Ladies' Satin and Jean Imported Corsets,
together with an elegant stock of every description of Under-garments for
LADIES AND MISSES.
Outfits for Infants ready-made and to order.

BARGAINS.

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK:
CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS,
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.
CLOSING OUT STOCK OF DRAWERS, CHEMISES, SKIRTS, NIGHT-DRESSES, SACQUES, CORSETS, BUSTLES, &c., &c.
AT KINZEY'S.
RUFFLED AND TUCKED SKIRTS, 59c. up.
TUCKED AND TRIMMED DRAWERS, 42c. up.
PRETTY TRIMMED CHEMISES, 44c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
RUFFLED NIGHT-DRESSES, 86c. up.
TEN-TUCKED SKIRTS, 69c. up.
CLOSING OUT BUSTLES, 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, 1c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c. up.
LACE AND EMBROIDERED COLLARS, 15c. up.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 39c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c. up.
WORKED BANDS, 22c., 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c.
GUIPURE BANDS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 86c., 96c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS, 15c., 20c. up.
SILK VAIL GRENADINES, 50c. yard.
SILK LACE VAILS, 15c., 25c., 40c., 50c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 10c., 12c., 15c. yard up.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c. yard up.
LACES AND EDGINGS, 1c. 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
FANCY RUFFLINGS, 15c., 20c., 23c., 31c. piece.
REAL SHETLAND VAILS, 25c. each.
LACE TIDIES, 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c. up.
AT KINZEYS.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 6c. up.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12c., 15c. up.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 7c., 8c. 10c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
REAL WHITBY JET EAR-RINGS, 39c. pair.
FANCY EAR-RINGS, 15c., 20c., 25c. pair up.
FANCY SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c. pair up.
AT KINZEY'S.
GILT AND FANCY SETS, 25c. up.
NECKLACES AND CHAINS, 25c. up.
HAIR ORNAMENTS, LOCKETS, &c., CHEAP.
AT KINZEY'S.
FANCY AND PLAIN RIBBONS, 4c., 6c., 10c., 12c.
WIDE RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c.
SILKS NECKTIES, 10c., 17c., 25c., 50c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
3,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS, 25c. piece.
FRINGES AND GIMPS CLOSING OUT.
VELVETEENS, SILKS, AND SATINS LOW.
AT KINZEY'S.
CURTAIN LACES, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c. yard.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 29, $1 50 up.
MARSEILLES, 12½c., 20c., 22c., 25c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
NAINSOOK MUSLINS, 12½c., 15c. yard up.
SWISS MUSLINS, 10c., 12c. yard up.
JACONET MUSLINS, 12½c., 15c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN NAPKINS, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c. up.
LINEN TOWELS, 6c., 9c., 10c., 12c. up.
LINEN TABLE DAMASKS, 50c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
BEST ITALIAN SEWING SILKS, 1c.
EXCELLENT SEWING COTTONS, 8c. dozen.
EXCELLENT 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 3c.
AT KINZEY'S.
ENGLISH PEARL BUTTONS, 3c., 4c., 5c. 6c. dozen.
ENGLISH TOOTH-BRUSHES, 5c., 6c., 10c. up.
ENGLISH HAIR-PINS, 2c. package.
AT KINZEY'S.
LOTS OF GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT CLOSING OUT WAY BELOW PRESENT VALUE, EITHER WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
AT KINZEY'S.

No. 621 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale or to rent, one of the largest and best appointed printing-offices in New-York. Work for a year to nearly its capacity now ordered. A good business man can manage it. The present owner is not a practical printer. The foremen are very competent. They have run the office for months during the absence of the owner, and can be engaged. Ill health the only reason for selling. Terms easy.
Refers to R. Hoe & Co. and Geo. P. Rowell & Co.
For further particulars apply to
SAMUEL FRENCH,
No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

SUMMER HOTEL—MONTCLAIR, N. J.—For sale or lease, the premises known for the last fifteen years as Hillside Seminary; the well-shaded grounds measure nearly 300 feet on Hillside-av. by 175 feet on Orange-av.; the house is about 50 feet square, with addition 10x16; three stories and basement; twenty-one sleeping-rooms in second and third stories; excellent spring water by hydraulic ram; large and commodious out-buildings; no such facilities for a hotel or boarding-house can be found in this well-known Summer resort. Apply at the Seminary, or address Box No. 60, Montclair, N. J.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A MERCANTILE AGENCY.—None need apply but such as can command the confidence of the business community. No additional capital required. Address AGENCY, Box No. 187, Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND rent buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 145 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE BAY MARE, for work or drive. Warranted kind. Can be seen at No. 132 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BROWN PONIES, warranted sound and quiet in single and double harness; price $800. Can be seen at No. 30 Perry-st.

DOCTOR'S WAGON FOR SALE OR EXchange. Apply at No. 81 Crosby-st., rear.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 27 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway, two doors west of St. James' Theatre, and in the immediate vicinity of the Gilsey, Sturtevant and Coleman Houses, will shortly open with handsomely-furnished apartments for gentlemen, together with a first-class restaurant.
LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

NO. 176 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Very desirable back parlor; excellent closet-room, modern improvements; suitable for gentleman and wife or party of two or three gentlemen; also, attic room for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate; strictly first-class private boarding-house.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 9 WEST 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., one very pleasant second-story room for two persons; also, single rooms for gentlemen; a few table boarders taken; references required.

NEAT, PLEASANT ROOMS AT REduced price for gentleman and wife, and basement suitable for office or otherwise, all furnished, at No. 275 West 46th-st., second house from 8th-av.; family private. Call today and after.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on third floor front; also hall-room back; first-class house and table; references exchanged. Apply at No. 325 West 34th-st.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE.—LARGE HALL room, third floor, front, with large closet and fire; also, pleasant room, first floor, with or without board; house and location first class.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEAR New-York Hotel.—A suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, with board, on moderate terms.

TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Pleasant hall-room, with board, for a gentleman; house and accommodations first-class. No. 44 West 12th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with board, at No. 20 Abingdon-place, on West 12th-st., at reasonable prices. References exchanged.

NO. 307 WEST 52D-ST.—PRIVATE House—Rooms without board; handsomely furnished; first-class accommodation; permanent or transient parties.

NO. 211 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO GENTLEmen without board, handsomely furnished rooms, on first and parlor floors, arranged for bed-rooms or parlors; references required.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO MOST desirable rooms, connecting second floor, with liberal table, and comfort of a refined and quiet home; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN A SOCIABLE FRENCH FAMily, fine furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen; price very low to permanent parties. Apply at No. 65 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

FROM $8 UPWARD.—FINE ROOMS, with good board, for gentlemen with references, in a small social private family; two large rooms for light housekeeping. No. 336 2d-av., near 19th-st.

TO LET—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE house, occupied by a small family, furnished rooms, without board, to single gentlemen. No. 142 West 22d-st.

PARTIES DESIRING ELEGANTLY furnished houses, or rooms, with or without board, apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 588 6th-av.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for one or two gentlemen; grate, gas, hot and cold water; references. No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 130 EAST 16TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable second story front room; also hall and extension rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR gentlemen only. No. 134 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A SUNNY FRONT ROOM, FOURTH floor, to one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board, in a small family. 21 West 30th-st.

NO. 308 EAST 14TH-ST.—ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen, at $8, $9 and $12; two in a room, $16.

NO. 20 WEST 12TH-ST.—DESIRABLE furnished rooms, either with or without board. Also, single rooms.

TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, two pleasantly-furnished hall rooms, to gentlemen only. Inquire at No. 112 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS WITH board, also day board; location first-class and desirable.

NO. 128 EAST 10TH-ST., CORNER STUYVESANT—Furnished rooms, with board; house first class; modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—A SINGLE room, with board, for gentlemen only; references.

NO. 15 EAST 9TH-ST.—A LARGE AND small furnished room to rent at a very low price.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
OFFER
BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL,
THEIR CELEBRATED

Lackawanna Coal,

UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.
YARDS—FOOT 3D-ST., EAST RIVER.
FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS,
NO. 938 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 33 ATLANTIC-ST.
YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.
DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN, OPPOSITE 36TH-ST.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—Stove, $6 50; Egg and Furnace, $6; Nut, $5 50, per ton of 2,000 pounds, screened and delivered; orders by mail filled promptly.
THOS. STOKES, corner 32d-st. and 10th-av.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until MONDAY, Feb. 19, for the preserving of wooden pavement blocks, by any or all of the different methods used for the treatment of wood.

The amount required to be treated will probably exceed two hundred and fifty thousand square yards.

Each bidder will file with his bid a copy of his specifications and patent—if it be a patent process—or a full description of the method of treatment under his bid, also the quantity per month he can treat in square yards, and cost per thousand feet for treating. All lumber treated will be subjected to a rigid inspection at the works by a sworn inspector of this Board.

Bidders will state at what place their works will be erected, and the treating done. The preference (all other things being equal) will be given to the bidders who will treat the wood within the limits of the District of Columbia.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and the efficiency of the methods, as well as the price, will be considered in awarding the contract.
(Signed) ALEX. R. SHEPHERD, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, until the 4th day of March prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the mason and carpenter work, and the painting, plumbing and heating of an asylum for lunatics to be erected on Ward's Island.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, No. 88 Wall-st., on and after Feb. 15 inst.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for erection of Asylum for Lunatics," and addressed to the Chairman of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, Castle Garden, New-York.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., Feb. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., March 11, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., for officers and men at this station during the three months commencing April 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
CHAS. E. L. B. DAVIS,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.
E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
d11-1aw6mM* C. B. SMITH,

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1872.
Production of Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play has been long in preparation and comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX!
ALL NEW SCENERY.
Gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.
THE COSTUMES
Of the different nations, varied and magnificent.
ALL NEW.
The overture and incidental military marches and Grand Symphonies, composed expressly for this play by the late Mr. J. P. Cooke, rearranged by Mr. Thomas Baker.
The scenery by......Messrs. Isherwood, Evans and Hillyard.
The properties and appointments by...Mr. F. Goodwin
Appropriate costumes by....Flannery and Benschoten
And machinery by........Mr. H. Butler
The characteristic dances arranged and executed by Signor Novissimo and the Sisters Franciscini.
(Their first appearance in this Theatre.)
The costumes are taken from the drawings of English and Highland uniforms, published by authority, and from Victor Adam's celebrated "Sketches in Algeria." The drama, in which many of the incidents are founded on fact, is entitled
THE VETERAN.
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH.
Col. Delmar, R. A.........Mr. John Gilbert
Leon Delmar, his son........Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene Leslie } ....Mr. J. B. Polk
Capt. Belmont } ....Mr. Jenson
Lieut. Morton } R. A. } ....Mr. Thomas
Lieut. Lorimer } ....Mr. Barton
Sergt. Simpson } ....Mr. Quigley
Sergt. Buff } ....Mr. Peck
Blanche McIver, niece to the Colonel, Miss Effie Germon
Mrs. McShake, a relative of the Colonel's, Mme. Ponisi
ARABS.
The Emir Mohammed, an Arab Chief, Mr. Charles Fisher
Amineh, his sister........Mrs. Clara Jennings
MYRANS.
The Sultan of Myra........Mr. Chas. Rockwell
Ofi-an-agan, his Grand Vizier....Mr. John Brougham
With the song of "Ould Ireland, You're My Darling," composed for him by Clement White.
Ogion, Chief of the Guard........Mr. W. J. Leonard
Hassan Moureddin, dealer in figs..Mr. E. M. Holland
Mustapha Moulrad........Mr. G. F. Browne
Osman........Mr. James | Seyd........Mr. Arnold
Gulnare, Chief Sultana........Miss Helen Tracy
Zaida, her attendant........Miss Burroughs
Bisan........Master Geo. Goodwin
Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c.

The character of Ofi-an-agan was suggested by the following facts: A private soldier of the English army having deserted during Abercrombie's occupation of Egypt, was taken by a party of Arabs, and sold to one of the petty sovereigns of Africa. His knowledge of artillery and the use of small arms, however, soon became apparent, and his advice and instruction enabled the Sultan to defeat many of the surrounding tribes, with one or other of whom he was continually at war. The soldier, being a shrewd fellow, made such profitable use of his powers that he actually became, eventually, Grand Vizier.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:
TABLEAU FIRST—SCOTLAND.
Drawing-room in Craig Delmar—Afternoon, Geo. Evans
TABLEAU SECOND.
The same—Evening........Geo. Evans
A LAPSE OF ONE YEAR.
TABLEAU THIRD—ARABIA.
SCENE 1—Col. Delmar's Quarters in Aden, H. Isherwood
SCENE 2—Interior of Arabian Ruins on the Borders of the Desert—Sunset........H. Isherwood
SCENE 3—Hall of Audience attached to the Sultan's Palace in Myra........Geo. Evans
TABLEAU FOURTH.
SCENE 1—Room in the Palace........H. Isherwood
SCENE 2—The Zenana of Gulnare, a beautiful and luxurious retreat in the Sultan's Palace, J. Hillyard
TABLEAU FIFTH.
Apartment in the Palace........J. Hillyard
TABLEAU SIXTH.
Grand Hall of Audience in the Palace, with moonlight view of the Palace Gardens......J. Hillyard
Dance of the Almehs, by the Sisters Franciscini and Signor Novissimo.
THE HIGHLANDERS.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY BY TAKING instructions at the AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 Fourth-av., next Clarendon Hotel, where none but first-class professors are engaged, and the strictest attention is given to pupils. Terms: Preparatory Department, beginners, $10; advanced, $15. Conservatory Department, second grade, $20; first grade, $25. For further particulars see circulars, or HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
PUPILS can begin at any time and attend at THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE.
A MATINEE will be given at LYRIC HALL ON FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst. SEE CIRCULARS.

"THINK OF ME:" THE NEW AND brilliant piano composition, by Henry Schroeder, should be played by every one. It is an excellent teaching piece, and published by HENRY LITOLFFS, No. 211 4th-av. Price 50 cents; mailed free.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, NO. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $40 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BALLEMASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

MEETINGS.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN FAVOR OF the religious amendment of the United States Constitution will be held in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., THIS EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Messrs. GEBGG, KENNEDY, MILLIGAN and BOGGS. The General Secretary of the National Association will give an account of the Cincinnati Convention. All are invited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JOHN M. STEINMETZ and Caroline his wife; Edwin A. Bradley, Joseph Leibman, Arnet Seaman, John H. Seaman, John Gaines, Henry Uthoff, Max Morganthaler, Mathias Duerr, Christopher Murray, George C. Currier, George Graf, Gouverneur Paulding, James N. Paulding, Gouveneur Kemble, Jr., Peter Kemble, Harrison H. Ferguson, Katharina Werns, executrix of Jacob Werns, deceased; John J. McCrum, and William Egan, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, Henry Uthoff: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 48 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 28th December, 1871.
CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 48 Pine-st.

The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1872.
CEPHAS BRAINERD,
ja29-1aw6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNty of New-York.—WILLIAM SLOANE, John Sloane, Douglas Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell and Walter W. Law, plaintiffs, against H. I. KIMBALL, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 6, 1872.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 3d day of February, 1872. OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
f5-1aw6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT— City and County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against MANUEL SERDU and Eliza, his wife; Hector Courtois, August Hueg, August Engelhard, Theresa Koch and Louis Koch, her husband; Louise Altenbrand and Joseph Altenbrand, her husband; Mary E. McCluskey and John Wahrenberger and Christiana Wahrenberger, his wife; and John G. Stenerlein, Anton Geiser and the Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Company.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November, 1871.
FOSTER & THOMSON,
ja23-1aw6wM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST WEEK OF THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12,
FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Operatic debut in America of the famous baritone, MR. CHARLES SANTLEY.
Herold's grand romantic opera
ZAMPA; OR, THE MARBLE BRIDE.
Produced with new costumes and appointments, and the following most powerful cast:
CAMILLA, daughter of Lugano,
Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT
RITTA, her attendant........Mrs. SEGUIN
THE STATUE........Mrs. COOK
ALPHONSO MONZA, a Sicilian officer, Mr. TOM KARL
BRUNO CAPPIZZI, Zampa's Lieutenant, Mr. COOK
DANDOLO, a domestic........Mr. WHIFFIN
A PIRATE........Mr. KINROSS
and
Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY in his great rôle of ZAMPA.
CONDUCTOR........Mr. CARL ROSA
TUESDAY, Feb. 13, THIRD EXTRA NIGHT,
Mozart's chef d'oeuvre,
DON GIOVANNI, ... DON JUAN,
Mme. PAREPA ROSA.
Mrs. VAN ZANDT........Miss DORIA,
WEDNESDAY, second appearance of Mr. SANTLEY.
THURSDAY, Mr. SANTLEY at the Brooklyn ACADEMY........ZAMPA.
FRIDAY—First benefit in New-York of Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN. Only night of MARTHA.
SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., last grand PAREPA-ROSA MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING—FAREWELL NIGHT.
Seats at the Academy, Nos. 701, 751 and 114 Broadway.

PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 1,
joint appearance of
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
Subscriptions now received at the Academy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH
EIGHTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
In consequence of prior engagements made by Mr. BARRETT, the management is reluctantly compelled to announce THIS as his LAST WEEK.
Mr. F. C. BANGS........as........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER........as........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN........as........PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST PERFORMANCES!
LAST PERFORMANCES!!
The management respectfully suggest that, as the wonderful EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY positively close their engagement with the present week, opportunity to witness their unrivaled entertainment can only be afforded during that brief time. They will appear
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2!
EVERY EVENING AT 8!!
ALL THE JESTERS, JUGGLERS, EQUESTRIANS, ACROBATS, &c., &c.
MONDAY, Feb. 19, MULDER-FABBRI
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.
TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVORCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
. On Washington's Birthday, (Feb. 22,) the Fifth-avenue Company will give a DIVORCE Matinée in Philadelphia, and return by lightning-train to give the regular (176th) performance of DIVORCE in New-York. A brilliant and
UNIQUE DRAMATIC EVENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES
for the
RECONSTRUCTED BLACK CROOK
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT.
First appearance in America of
THE RENOWNED GOAT ALEXIS,
THE SPANISH MINSTRELS,
THE ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE.
The great Majiltons in a new act, the Clown Dog, Trained Animals, Illuminated Fountain, the Cloud Vail, the Infant Athletes. Curtain rises at 7¾.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE—FAREWELL OF AIMEE.
SATURDAY—BLACK CROOK MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. } FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. First appearance of the talented comedienne, Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT, in the new sensational drama entitled DARLING; OR, WOMAN OR HER MASTER.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. } The new burlesque extravaganza, entitled DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, preceded by the comedietta, in one act, of A SCHOOL FOR COQUETTES.

A CARD.
Many persons give music lessons who are entirely incapable. Parents and pupils should bear that in mind. The undersigned knows by experience how very few good teachers can be found and willing to do their duty. He makes it a point to engage none but first-class and experienced professors at his Conservatory, and by the adoption of a comprehensive and progressive method he can guarantee success to all pupils who will perform their duty by practicing faithfully. He earnestly requests those who wish to receive thorough instruction to become pupils of the American Conservatory of Music, No. 211 4th-av.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER........Manager
NEW SCENES AND SKETCHES NIGHTLY BY INIMITABLE ARTISTS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

NOVELTY COURSE OF LECTURES.
T. DEWITT TALMAGE,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY, Feb. 13.
On SLICES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL, COOKED FOR AN AMERICAN AUDIENCE.

DR. LORD,
IN ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY, Feb. 12—11½ A. M.
The Friendship of Jerome and Paula.

AFTERNOON LECTURE COURSE at RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, on TUESDAYS, at 4 o'clock.—Second lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 13, by Dr. ERNEST O. HOPP. Subject—*Ancient Views of a Western Continent.* Tickets at Putnam's, Sheldon's, and the College. Proceeds for the benefit of the College.

PALESTINE ILLUSTRATED.—JERUsalem—Solomon's Temple. A lecture by Hon. I. S. DIEHL. In the Reformed Church on 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, at 8 P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

DR. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL lecture on *Our New Minister at Hardscrabble,* in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

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ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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A LADY OF ACKNOWLEDGED skill as an instructress, a successful teacher of English and French during a series of years, desires to negotiate with some party to whom her acquirements may prove immediately available, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a very brief season; references, &c., highly satisfactory. Only those requiring the services of this lady are requested to address ALLINGWORTH, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12,
with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND DANCES,
THE MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES EVER EXHIBITED ON THIS STAGE,
AND A CAST
OF UNUSUAL STRENGTH AND COMPLETENESS,
Comprising the names of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. CURRAN, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO, specially engaged for this theatre.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
200th time! 200th time!
SATURDAY, FEB. 17.
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME.
The Matchless Martens. | FOX FOX FOX FOX | The Cats.
HUMPTY | FOX FOX FOX | DUMPTY.
The Kiralfys. | FOX FOX FOX FOX | The Great Wilsons.
Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 22, extra matinee of HUMPTY DUMPTY.

AIMEE—FAREWELL MATINEE—NIBLO'S
NIBLO'S GARDEN, WEDNESDAY, at 1½ P. M.
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
returning from her brilliant triumphs in Boston, will give in New-York, en route for New-Orleans,
ONE FAREWELL MATINEE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 1½ P. M.,
when she will appear in her greatest success,
LA PERICHOLE.
AIMEE (last time in New-York)..LA PERICHOLE
NOE (last time in New-York)........PIQUILLO
Admission, $1; reserved seats, parquette and parquette circle, $1 50; family circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.) 50c. Seats secured at box-office.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........DIRECTOR.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
ARENIC FEATS OF VIVID BEAUTY
BY FINISHED AND ARTISTIC EXPERTS.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
Re-engagement of the wonderful and versatile
JEE BROTHERS,
WITH THEIR NOVEL MUSICAL ROCKS.
The best circus troupe in the world in marvelous equestrian, gymnastic, and acrobatic acts.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—A new Society Play, entitled
MARRIAGE. | MARRIAGE.
New Scenery. | Marguerite Brooks.
Magnificent Appointments. | Miss GRISWOLD.
 | Col. CARROL GRAY.
Superb Cast. | Mr. MACKAYE.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

ART SALE.
Now on exhibition at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, Astor-place, day and evening, a choice COLLECTION of over 200 PAINTINGS, comprising specimens of the DUSSELDORF ARTISTS, collected by a gentleman during a residence of eighteen years in Cologne; also, fine examples of ANCIENT ART, many AMERICAN PAINTINGS, and upward of 60 ITALIAN PAINTINGS, in elegant frames. The whole to be sold by auction, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 15 and 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
These paintings are on exhibition at the CLINTON HALL GALLERIES, day and evening.

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CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

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735—AMERICAN OFFICE—735
J. H. BARRINGER, NO. 735 BROADWAY,
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NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

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AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

(FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY:

Deposited with Insurance Departments of various States	$373,400
In hands of Trustees	229,000
Cash in Bank and other Assets	120,012
Total	$722,412

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Question of Allowing Women to Preach in the Churches.

Sermons and Lectures Yesterday—A Woman's Preaching—The Argument of an Advocate of Women Preachers—Missionary Work.

WOMEN AS PREACHERS.

Shall Women be Allowed to Preach in Our Pulpits?—Sermon by Rev. J. J. White.

Rev. J. J. WHITE, last evening, preached a sermon on the subject of allowing women to preach in churches, in the First Protestant Methodist Church, Attorney-street. The text was from the third verse of the fourth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians:

"And I entreat thee also, true yoke-fellow, help those women which labored with me in the Gospel, with Clement also, and with other my fellow-laborers, whose names are written in the Book of Life."

He said: Recently a wonderful excitement has taken place in the Christian Church, and a Presbytery of the elders of Brooklyn have been called in council to determine whether a vote of censure should be passed upon one of their own ministers, because he had invited an humble, modest, God-fearing woman to speak from his pulpit about the salvation of her hearers' souls, and tell her brothers and sisters of the glorious Gospel of the Son of God. It is remarkable that in this nineteenth century, in this age of reason, of liberality, and freedom of thought and speech, that such an excitement should be produced. I have selected this text where St. Paul himself calls upon his brethren for help for those women who have labored in the Church. It is looked upon as a singular thing that Paul, in another portion of his writings, says that women should keep silence in the churches. Paul was a laborer in the Gospel; he had been called by Jesus Christ; he consecrated his entire life and soul to the Church. It was the life-work of the Apostle to talk the Gospel, to pray the Gospel, to preach the Gospel, and close his labors by a death of martyrdom. In this great work he associated with himself women. He could not do the work alone. It was too colossal. It was the conversion of the whole world he contemplated, and nothing else. They went out to overthrow error and false religion, and teach charity and the love of God. This was a great and mighty work to perform. Paul had to gather all the influences and powers around him as his fellow-laborers, and among these laborers he employed women. Can any one fail to see that he associated women in the holy cause on account of their talents, their earnestness, and the purity of their hearts. This was by Divine direction. Paul was inspired, and his association of women was in accordance with Divine direction. The prophet Joel said that God would pour out His spirit on the world, the sons and daughters of men should prophecy, and the spirit of the Lord should be over the handmaidens of the earth. Why should this be said if that spirit was not given to help and aid women in Christian work and in the accomplishment of good in the world? St. Paul again, in I. Corinthians, eleventh chapter and fifth verse, says that every woman that prayeth or prophesieth shall do so with her head covered. Thus Paul points out the fact that women were in the habit of praying and prophesying in public, that is, they delivered the messages of God to the people. If we look to ancient Israel we find that Deborah judged Israel for many years. I have not as yet pointed out the precise position that women should occupy in the Church. God lays it down as a principle that all men and women should consecrate their physical and their mental powers to him. If, perchance, God has fitted a woman with self-confidence, with intellectual powers, and with a large range of knowledge; and if a woman has all these powers, and feels inspired to rise and address the multitude and tell them of the salvation of God, I say who shall forbid it? If a woman, blessed by God with all these qualities, with her heart and soul consecrated to her God, shall we not permit her to speak in our churches? Now grave assemblies of wise and Christian men have decided that no woman shall speak of the love of Christ that is in her heart, or point out to sinners the way of life. PAUL'S injunctions were in connection with Oriental practices, yet he called to his aid women as laborers in the Church. Woman has proved herself able to stand side by side with man in intellectual capacities, and has made for herself a name in the world which men might often envy. It is the age in which we live. Hence we find that woman is regarded as one of our best sources of pleasure. Women may go upon the stage because of the delight they afford. Women who have been blessed with glorious voices sing in public and delight thousands. The world says let them sing. Mlle. NILSSON sings to applauding crowds; Mme. PAREPA-ROSA the same. These ladies, on account of the gifts they have received from nature and their own brilliant talents, sing in New-York and the cities of this continent reaping thousands of dollars as reward. Yet no one is shocked. The world stands delighted. But if a meek, quiet woman dares to ascend the pulpit and preach the Gospel of Christ, it is a terrible offense, and the world stands aghast. ANNA DICKINSON I have heard lecture. I have heard her ringing voice from the rostrum, and have heard her applauded by crowds of intelligent men and women. Yet no one is shocked. The world says, "all right." But if a meek and lowly woman, out of the depths of her honest soul dares to point sinners to the cross where Jesus died, a whole Presbytery is shocked, and the man who allows this must be censured. Miss COLLINS reads, and in this Church has read poems of serious and comic nature. All approve. No one objects. But if she dared to stand up in this Church and preach the Gospel, the whole world would be shocked, and a presbytery would doubtless be called to censure us. Consistency is a jewel. Shall we object to a woman and her work; shall we object to woman's missionary labors. She goes from cellar to garret reading the Word of God, and praying for sinful fellow-creatures.

A Roman Catholic priest, from whose fold a number of converts came and joined our Church, said that he never feared the power of our ministers to make converts, but he dreaded those women who labored in silence and taught the Word of God to the poor in their homes. What a mighty influence is that of woman if she has consecrated herself to God. All women should work according to the mental and moral powers that Heaven has given them. I would not ask them to enter the pulpit unless they feel that special Divine call, for God never calls a minister unless He has given him the moral and physical powers necessary for his position. There is a great and glorious work to be done. God wants live men, live women, live ministers, and live churches to work for the good and the salvation of undying souls, whose home and whose rest should be in His heaven.

A WOMAN'S SERMON.

Modern Religion a Failure—A Lecture at Lyric Hall.

Mrs. LAURA CUPPA SMITH, of California, spoke last night at Lyric Hall, on the subject of "Modern Religion: What is its Value?" She has, she said, no quarrel with Christianity as it was first taught. It is the present manifestation of which she complained. She did not hesitate to pronounce the religion of the present a failure. She had chosen her subject deliberately, and made her declaration in full faith of its truthfulness. It was a failure because it did not reach down and lift up the poor and needy. She adduced the towering churches, with their splendid equipments, as an evidence of the truth of her allegation. What would be the effect if the poor and sick and maimed were to crowd the aisles and pews as they crowded around the Nazarene? What a rustling of silks and satins! The spirit had been lost in the letter. She cited the fact that the churches did not get down to where the miserable poor are who need help. She read from the NEW-YORK TIMES a description of prison abuses and punishment as proofs that we have made a failure. Such things could not exist if we had a sufficient religion. We must abolish the doctrine of total depravity, commence in childhood and teach that there is an element in humanity that will ultimately elevate us into the likeness of the all Father. We must learn and teach that we can only reach and elevate the lowly by kindness and love. The worship of God in splendid temples is not as acceptable as the attraction of all the faculties the Divine Father has bestowed. The cultivation of these attributes is an anthem more acceptable than songs and prayers. We want the worship that shall unfold our powers. The cultivation of our individual attributes. We are offering the highest worship and praise. When we look abroad and see distorted natures and discordant lives, we should remember that we can only elevate them by adopting the methods of Jesus. We look upon a distorted spine with commiseration, but lacked feeling at sight of moral distortion. We must look upon crime as a disease, and endeavor to apply suitable medicine.

The treatment of our criminals would make a demon of a good man. We appeal to the low, and base, and vile, instead of the better elements, and so make him worse instead of better. The first step toward respect for God is respect for ourselves. Thence the first lesson we should teach criminals, is self-respect. In order to reach the degraded man reeling and in the gutter, we need a religion of deeds, and not words. The Nazarine associated with publicans and sinners. But the ministers of modern Christianity were unwilling to do as Jesus did. Rev. STONE, of California, said to his congregation in San Francisco, "If you do not come down from your aristocratic stilts and go where my Master went, I will close my church and commence to preach anew, and in a new way." There has been too much creed and too little Christ in the preaching of modern times. She had no hard feelings toward any creed or Church, but wanted the mask torn off, and let them recognize the equality of their fellows.

CHRIST THE SAVIOR.

Sermon by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth—The Church of the Disciples.

The "Church of the Disciples" is now the new name for Steinway Hall—that being the title under which the followers of Dr. HEPWORTH will be known in future. Dr. HEPWORTH, yesterday, preached to a very large audience, taking for his text the thirty-seventh verse of the twenty-seventh chapter of Matthew—"This is Jesus the King of the Jews." He said:

These words were written in derision, they expressed the almost undivided hatred of a whole people; today, however we repeat them with reverence. They are to us an understratum of a great fact, for Jesus was not only King of the Jews, but of the whole human race; the work He begun in Jerusalem will not end until every knee shall bow. Let us look at the future which the Apostles present in the Gospels of this last scene in the life of Christ. Look at the parties in the scene. A thousand years back the Lord had promised a deliverer should come to the Jews, and when the prophet spoke the whole nation was glad. The world seemed to be their own, and they alone were worthy to carry the ark of Jehovah in their midst, until at last the Roman heel was placed upon their necks, every market place and sacred hill was occupied by the hated victor. The longing for the promised deliverer then increased to an agonizing cry. At last a young man, only thirty years of age, around whose childhood and about whose cradle, obscure as it was, there clustered a number of curious rumors, was heard to speak, and his words were kind, peaceful and loving. He delivered what is known as the Sermon on the Mount. His audience was a mixed one—people representing almost every religion were present. "You are looking for a Messiah, a Christ. Behold, brethren, I am he. I have come to deliver you from all your sorrow," and to prove His words, He turned to the poor leper, and said, "Stand up clean," and the man arose, as well as any of them. And again when He returned the widow's son to life. Oh, how the people loved him; His name and praises spread all over the land, and all the sick were brought to the great physician.

But one day he spoke words which startled the whole world, "My kingdom is not of this world." Then the Pharisees began to hate him, and the poor people were never so disappointed in their lives. "Not of this world? Are we not to have a sacred war? Are we not to fight the enemy under our great leader?" Jesus answered, "Peace on earth and good will to men."

To the crouching Hebrew race, so full of pride, bending beneath the yoke of the victor, Jesus said: "When a man smites you on one cheek, turn to him the other also." What? A Roman soldier smite one of the Hebrew people on the cheek, and the Hebrew, living under the shadow of Mount Sinai, turning his other cheek so that the Roman might strike that also? Never, never. Then turning to Christ, they said: "Imposter, imposter, you shall die. We want no such leader. We want war—war to the knife." These were the two parties, Jesus and the Jews—and now after having dogged his footsteps for three years, the Pharisees see their opportunity and arrest him. False witnesses were found to testify that he had uttered blasphemous words, and the universal cry is "crucify him,"—and preferred to have Barabbas released to them at the feast. Oh, how they hated him, and he bowed his head and said not a word. Then the rugged cross was nailed together and in the place of crucifixion they raised the Son of God in the air, nailed to the cross, and He lifted up his voice to heaven and said, "Father forgive them, they know not what they do." Who would have wondered if at that moment God had rent the earth in twain for the insult to his son. One would wonder that He could endure such a scene without sweeping the whole nation from the face of the earth. But what was seen? The earth shook, the vail was rent, and even the Roman Centurion trembled, and said, "Surely this was the Son of God." It was, and we hear it now nineteen hundred years after he saw it. And how grand is the application of this scene, for what did he die? He died that you and I might live. He died that he might bear the burden of our sins. That death is our gain. Come to him now in joy and sorrow, and he will give you rest. Dear friends, make Christ your faith, and be will be your sure foundation and corner-stone, and in your life, if it is so, you shall have joy unspeakable.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Address of the Citizens' Association Before the Senate Committee on Cities—Objections to the Proposed Charter of the Committee of Seventy.

The Charter for the City of New-York proposed by the Citizens' Association of New-York, having been presented to the Senate and referred to the standing Committee on the Affairs of Cities, the Committee met Feb. 8, 1872, to hear argument thereon. Mr. CHARLES TRACY, on behalf of the Association, addressed the Committee. The substance of his remarks was as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: Since the late exposure of frauds in the New-York City Government, and the very decisive voice of the citizens as expressed in the election, there has arisen a general expectation that a new charter will be adopted by the Legislature. The Committee of Seventy have framed a proposed charter, which is now under consideration in the Assembly. We recognize the zeal and ability of those who devised that draft, but upon close examination some things in it strike us as better omitted, and we also discover material defects in the draft, which should be supplied. In a small city the municipal government is safely carried on by a single Board of Aldermen, annually elected, who possess as a body all the legislative, executive and administrative powers of government, managing particular branches by committees of their own members, making contracts in the name of the city, laying taxes, borrowing money, appointing policemen, watchmen and the like, and in general carrying on all the municipal affairs. As a city increases this single body at length is found to be inadequate for the necessary functions of government, and various departments become necessary, each having charge of some special branch of service. In a city as large as New-York, the original simple idea of a Mayor and Board of Aldermen is totally inadequate for an effective government. In that City one department after another has been found necessary, and at this time there are numerous distinct departments, each having its own peculiar province with very important powers. In analogy to other legislative bodies, according to the matured and uniform course of American opinion in such matters, this legislative Common Council of the City of New-York for a long time has consisted of two separate Boards, the concurrence of both being necessary to the adoption of any measure. The known and familiar reason, the very sufficient reason, for having two separate bodies of a Legislature is that the measures adopted may be maturely considered in the deliberations of two different sets of men, and thereby hasty, crude, unwise, and it may be, dishonest measures may not have the effect of law on merely receiving the assent of one of the Houses. The Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the several States are formed upon this rational and established plan. The draft of the Committee of Seventy proposes to depart from this safe and settled system and give the legislative power into the hands of a single Board of Aldermen. To this novelty in our affairs we make earnest objection. We propose to have two bodies, as heretofore, namely, a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen. The draft of the Committee of Seventy proposes that the entire body of Aldermen be elected annually, and for the term of one year only. We propose, on the contrary, that there be three Aldermen from each Senatorial district, making fifteen in all, each to hold his place for the term of three years, and only one in each district to be chosen each year, and thus to give that board a degree of permanence and a conservative influence. We, also, propose that each Assembly District be divided into two parts, making forty-two districts, each of which shall annually elect one Assistant-Alderman. We think it beyond all question safer and better thus to have two boards of equal power, the one conservative in its constitution and the other entirely fresh from the people every year, than to have only a single Board of Aldermen, all chosen annually.

The draft of the Committee of Seventy, in respect of most of the departments, gives to each five Commissioners, one appointed by the Mayor and four by the Aldermen, upon a proposed system of voting, by which a minority in the board will in most cases be able to choose one. In short, each Commissioner would be composed of one appointee of the Mayor, three appointees of the majority of the Aldermen and one appointee of the minority, all to hold office for a single year. It seems to us unwise to confer such appointing power upon a Board of Aldermen. The sad experience of the City under some previous charters is against it. On the contrary, the Association draft of charter proposes that all the Commissioners be absolutely appointed by the Mayor for terms of three years, so arranged that one Commissioner, and not more than two, will be appointed in each year. This will place the undivided responsibility upon the Mayor, the elective head of the whole people, and answerable immediately to them at every annual election, which is far better than a general indefinite responsibility thrown upon a whole body of Aldermen, each being of an official grade far below that of the Mayor.

The draft of the Committee of Seventy proposes that in each Senatorial District there be annually elected six Commissioners of Public Instruction, thus constituting a board thirty in number, and the board to appoint trustees for each district. The Citizens' Association propose that trustees be chosen, five in each district, for terms of five years, to expire, one in each year, and that the general management of the department be placed in the hands of twelve Commissioners appointed by the Mayor for terms of three years, expiring in rotation.

The draft of the Committee of Seventy is peculiarly characterized by its proposal to introduce on a great scale in the City of New-York the scheme of cumulative voting; thus in each district when nine Aldermen are to be chosen, each voter may, if he please, give his whole nine votes for one man, and thereby one Alderman may be elected by a ninth part of the votes. Whatever may be thought of the logic and eloquence devoted to the propagation of this novel idea, it is an entirely new thing among us, and has never been tested anywhere to an extent and for a time sufficient to show its adaptability to our people.

The Citizens' Association finding much of the Committee of Seventy's draft wholly unobjectionable, do not feel at liberty to refrain from expressing their dissenting views before this honorable body.

At the conclusion of Mr. TRACY'S remarks the Committee gave the Association leave to submit a statement of the points of difference between the proposed charters.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE THEATRES.

A few changes in the bills of Metropolitan places of amusement invite attention. At the St. James Theatre, Mr. MACKAYE will this evening produce "Marriage." At Wood's Museum, Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT will appear in a new drama called "Darling." At Niblo's a wonderful trained goat is to enter the professional career into which Prof. SAMWELL'S dogs, who gladden nightly the audiences of "The Black Crook," are already rising into eminence. Elsewhere the entertainments of the week just closed—and of many preceding weeks, so profitable have they proven—will be repeated until further advices.

Musical.

THE NEW BIRTH OF CHERUBINI.

It is not so pleasant a task as Mr. CARL ROSA frequently sets us, to write concerning the latest performance his efforts have supplied. The pen must vibrate between the praise to which a revival of so scholarly a work as CHERUBINI'S "Water-Carrier" is entitled, and the words of regret that so Quixotic an outlay of energy must call forth. As long as pure harmonic and contrapuntal writing shall be studied, CHERUBINI'S productions will be admired. But there is not the slightest danger that a modern composer will cast aside the resources a century has developed, to imitate a style which, whether from an increased knowledge, or from a change of fashion in music, is now of the past. Nothing can be more honeyed than the strains of the score. The melodies are graceful and fluent, the handling of the themes is full of science; there is not, in brief, one incorrect or inelegant bar in the whole three acts. Of the frothy music in some of ROSSINI'S operas, of the wretched fillings-up with which VERDI'S happiest inspirations are disagreeably varied, of the common-places which even the consummate skill of AMBROISE THOMAS' treatment of the instruments does not always conceal, CHERUBINI'S opera is free. But it is devoid of the expression of deep emotions, of the vigorous contrasts without which dramatic impressiveness is unattainable, and of the gorgeous coloring with which the orchestra of MEYERBEER, of GOUNOD, and of WAGNER gives eloquence to the librettist's canvas. After the march from "Il Profeto," the third act of "Faust," and the overtures to "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin" and "Rienzi," the public cannot be expected to long for the sweet simplicity of the achievements of the author of "Medea." Mr. ROSA is to be thanked for the opportunity afforded to become acquainted with an opera which has its place in the history of art, and was assigned it seventy years ago. He is to be reminded, at the same time, that the indifference of *dilettanti* of the present to his well-meant attempt, is not exactly wonderful or reprehensible. The capital rendering of "The Water-Carrier," on Saturday evening, was the only incentive to approval or applause. We cannot, we think, better characterize the story and music of "The Water Carrier" than by applying to both the word *naiveté* in its right sense. The plot runs thus: *Count Armand*, a French nobleman, President of the French Parliament in the time of LOUIS XIV., a friend of the people, and a powerful opponent of LOUIS' minister, Cardinal MAZARIN, fleeing with his young bride, *Constance*, from the Cardinal's vengeance, is protected by a Savoyard water-carrier named *Micheli*, whose son's life the Count has saved. Once out of Paris and among his own political adherents, *Count Armand* would become formidable to MAZARIN, a fact as well known to the patriotic and grateful water-carrier as to the diplomatic Cardinal. Through cunning devices *Micheli* succeeds in his plan so far as to place the Count and his bride safely beyond the military *cordon* which encircles Paris. It is first arranged that his wife is to follow her husband to his place of concealment near the village of Gonesse. On her arrival, however, *Constance* finds herself in the presence of two of MAZARIN'S soldiers, who, struck by her beauty, and encouraged by her apparently unprotected position, make advances. These are witnessed from his hiding-place by her husband, who, forgetful of his own danger, rushes to the rescue of his wife, and is immediately taken prisoner. *Armand's* life is now forfeited; but the faithful water-carrier has not been idle, and by acquainting MAZARIN with the escape of *Armand*, has wrested from the Cardinal, who dreads the fugitive's influence upon the people, an unconditional pardon. Out of the numbers of the work, a few are relatively conspicuous. The overture is a delicious selection for a concert programme, and is often given with the French name of the opera—"Les Deux Journées"—appended to it. The Savoyard's song in the first act is tuneful, touching and appropriate; the finale is remarkable for its elaborateness and for its fine graduation to a forceful climax; the soldiers' chorus at the outset of the second act is striking as well as excellently arranged. The third act is admitted to be so weak that an air from GOUNOD'S "Reine de Saba" is introduced during its progress. The audience, on Saturday, derived much gratification from the representation of the work. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, as *Constance*, showed herself a vivacious actress as well as an eminent songstress, and executed the aria in the last act with a breadth of delivery which resulted in an imperative demand for a repetition. Miss CLARA DORIA personated with rare intelligence, *Marcellina*. Mr. W. CASTLE was *Armand*, Mr. TOM KARL sang with infinite taste his song in the first act, and Mr. AYNSLEY COOK, as *Micheli*, furnished a personation which could not be excelled in histrionic and vocal merit. The remaining rôles were allotted to Messrs. HALL, RYSE, BARTLEMAN and SEGUIN. The exceedingly difficult concerted pieces were done with unimpeachable precision and finish; we never witnessed a rehearsal in which so much talent, industry and earnestness were displayed in a more ungrateful cause.

MR. SANTLEY IN OPERA.

We need hardly remind the reader that this evening Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY makes his first appearance in opera in the United States, at the Academy of Music. Most persons have awaited the occasion with too much eagerness not to have been aware, some days ago, that it was close at hand. Mr. SANTLEY will sing in "Zampa," HEROLD'S most delightful opera. We are convinced that the performance will be a memorable one. Messrs. KARL and COOK and Mmes. VAN ZANDT and SEGUIN will fill the other rôles in the work, which will be produced under the orchestral as well as under the managerial direction of Mr. CARL ROSA.

SARASATE-MILLS MATINEE.

The second of the series of matinées given by Messrs. MILLS and SARASATE took place at Steinway Hall on Saturday. The smaller room, in which these entertainments take place, was crowded by a brilliant and appreciative audience, and several of the numbers of the programme were redemanded. We do not think the choice of concerted pieces was as felicitous as that which resulted in the first performance. SCHUMANN'S trio in F major is not remarkably interesting; BEETHOVEN'S sonata in A, opus 69, is positively tedious, and a better specimen of CHOPIN'S work for two pianos might have been selected than the rondo in C major placed at the foot of the programme. The solos offered evidence of more judgment, and were proportionally effective. We do not expect to hear more powerful and dazzling playing than Mr. S. B. MILLS' recital of LISZT'S arrangement of themes from MENDELSSOHN'S "Midsummer Night's Dream," entitled, or more thoughtful, precise, and finished execution than he contributes to every selection for two or more performers. Nor do we anticipate hearing a richer tone, or noting a more marvelous display of mastery over the technique of the violin than Señor SARASATE'S efforts at these concerts make clear. Señor SARASATE played on Saturday his composition on motives from "Faust," PRUME'S "Mélancolie," and GOUNOD'S "Hymn to St. Cecilia," and was the motor of a demonstration of delight more marked than has been elicited by any violinist within our recollection. Señor SARASATE, we may be permitted to say, is too great an executant to [illegible] if he did not give an opportunity for making the discovery. In addition to the foregoing pieces, Mrs. F. D. GULAGER sang the well-known cavatina from DONIZETTI'S "Betly," and a new song, called "Love Dreams," by Mr. L. DACHAUER, whose solid science as a musician we have frequently had reason to praise. Mr. DACHAUER was the accompanist throughout the concert, as during a previous performance, when a record of his services was accidentally omitted. In the final incident of the day, Mr. W. F. MILLS made his début as a pianist. Mr. MILLS acquitted himself faithfully of his share in the rondo above-named, and the impression of his exertions was in no degree weakened by the redoubtable co-operation of his brother. We shall, however, await another occasion to speak in detail of his merits as a pianist. Mr. BERGNER was the violoncellist, and was heard in the sonata by BEETHOVEN. The next matinée will occur on Saturday week.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Meeting at Dr. Adams' Church Yesterday—Addresses by Rev. Frederick E. Shearer and Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.

An interesting meeting was held last evening at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the American Tract Society, to hear reports of the progress of its work in the East and on the Pacific coast. The District Secretary of the Society at San Francisco, Rev. FREDERICK E. SHEARER, gave an account of his labor in that section. He traced the history of California and the corresponding advance of evangelization by means of the mission work of the Society from 1850 to the present time, with its untold mineral and agricultural resources and thirteen hundred miles of coast, it is the poor man's paradise. Despite the migratory character of the miners, which has rendered colporteurage work one of great difficulty, the labors of the missionaries have met with most gratifying results. In one portion of the State one-fourth the population has moved within a year, and even with these disadvantages to contend with colporteurage has proved a success. It might be termed christianity on wheels. For the Chinese in that territory there is not a single Protestant preacher. Missionaries are sent to India, Japan and heathen lands, but for the 63,000 Chinese on the Pacific coast no adequate Christian provision is made.

In introducing Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., who has just returned from the East, Rev. Dr. ADAMS said that the tracts printed in Arabic by the Society were the means of having Christian truth reach 120,000,000 of the human family. Mr. DODGE then gave an account of the work of Christianizing the people of the East, a land where superstition prevailed formerly, but where now the light of civilization and religious truth has dawned, and is growing daily brighter. It was the work of the Press, the mighty engine of human progress. In Constantinople alone there are sixteen daily papers now printed, exclusive of the daily papers and magazines. In Beyrout he saw in a fine new building, just erected, two American printing-presses sent out by the Society, turning off, as fast as steam would permit, the Bible in Arabic.

Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH and RUFUS W. CLARK made brief addresses, when the meeting adjourned.

The Wasted Talent—Sermon by Rev. H. Powers, at the Brooklyn Academy.

The second in the series of twelve sermons to be given at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, was delivered last evening by Rev. H. POWERS, late Pastor of the Elm-place Congregational Church. His text was from the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, "Cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." His discourse was an exhortation to Christians to use the talent which had been given them by God to his further glory and honor. He called on them not for negative but positive goodness. The man who hid his talent in a napkin, and returned it as it was given to him, was good negatively, inasmuch as he had not wasted it, but this was not what God required of us. He expected of us the improvement of the opportunities given us; he required us to make the most of ourselves, and employ to the highest degree the talents which had been entrusted to us. At the conclusion of Mr. POWER'S discourse, Mrs. TENNYS, of the Church of the Saviour, sang "Consider the Lilies," and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH made some brief remarks. Rev. Mr. PUTNAM conducted the devotional portion of the exercises. There was a very large attendance, the building being filled in every part.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Teutonia Maennerchor will give its annual masquerade, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, to-night.

Dr. DOUAI, of Newark, lectured, last evening, before the Bloomingdale Turn Verein on the "Origin of Races."

The "Jolly Mayencers," of the Mayence Carnival Verein were, last night, in carnivalistic "session" at the Walhalt, in Orchard-street.

ANNE CONNER yesterday fell from the rear stoop of No. 421 East Fifteenth-street, and was severely injured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

RICHARD O'SHAY, of No. 350 East Thirty-second-street, fell into a cellar at Third-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, last night, and received severe internal injuries.

The New-York Turnverein will give a masquerade, to-night, at the new Turn Hall, in Fourth-street. The Turnverein of the West Side will give a *bal masque* at the Casino, in Houston-street.

About thirty-five or forty young persons were confirmed last evening by Bishop POTTER at St. Augustine's Chapel, No. 262 Bowery. The Rector, Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN, and several other clergymen, took part in the ceremonies.

The New-York Freethinkers' Verein, and the Universal Freethinkers' Association, held a meeting last evening, when action was taken to consolidate the organizations, with a view of more effectively disseminating its doctrines.

The German wood-sculptors held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and were addressed by Messrs. CONRAD KUHM, FRED. BOLTE and others on the subject of the Eight-hour law, with a view of taking action to insure its ultimate enforcement.

Rev. JOSEPH P. WOOD delivered a lecture, last evening, in St. Paul's Church, (Roman Catholic,) upon "Christianity is Education," the proceeds to be devoted for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

"Institute Hall," No. 919 Eighth-avenue, was filled, last evening, to listen to Rev. A. F. HEWITT, R. C., upon the life and character of CHARLEMAGNE. Rev. J. P. BODFISH, C. S. P., director of the Institute of St. Paul the Apostle, introduced the lecturer.

CHARLES GARVIN and THOMAS BENNETT, who, on Saturday night shot JOHN HENRY, the bar-tender in the saloon No. 496 Sixth-avenue, and attempted to shoot GEORGE HENRY, the proprietor, were locked up at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

A large number of those in favor of adding a religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States, met last evening at the Third Presbyterian Church. Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GREGGS, and several others, made addresses in support of their views and called upon those present to exert themselves in favor of the amendment. The proceedings of the Convention at Cincinnati were read, after which the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a dead infant was found at the corner of North Seventh and Seventh streets yesterday. It was taken to a neighboring undertaker's, and the Coroner was summoned.

EDWARD RILEY was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice STEERS, of Flatbush, charged with taking a horse and wagon, valued at $80, the property of TIMOTHY O'BRIEN.

A regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held to-morrow evening at the chapel of the Packer Institute, when a paper will be read by Hon. CHARLES C. JONES, JR., on "Count PULASKI."

About 4½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the Pilgrim Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen streets. It was extinguished before it had obtained much headway. Damage, $250. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

HENRY SKINNER, who resides at No. 164 Fulton-street, had an altercation with his wife, yesterday, and summarily ended the quarrel by knocking her down with a shovel. The woman received a severe wound at the back of the head, and SKINNER was arrested.

CHARLES CHAPPEL was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with feloniously assaulting SARAH LEWIS. CHAPPEL some time ago deserted his wife, and went to live with the woman LEWIS, at her house on Fulton-avenue. Yesterday they quarreled, when CHAPPEL seized a smoothing-iron and knocked the woman down, inflicting a serious scalp wound.

Two young thieves, named STANIN and QUIGLEY, neither over nine years old, were discovered in Public School No. 4, York-street, yesterday, to which place they had gained entrance through a rear window. When captured, they were busily rifling the desks, and the proceeds of their robbery, a large quantity of lead pencils, were found in their jacket pockets.

Mrs. MARK WARD, of No. 270 Seventeenth-street, while sweeping her house on Saturday, left the front door open for a few minutes. In [illegible] her gold watch and chain, a gold chain belonging to her husband, three gold finger-rings, a pair of gold ear-rings, a silver thimble and a silver and enameled breast-pin, valued in all at $250. The thief escaped.

LONG ISLAND.

The stables of the American Hotel, Babylon, recently destroyed by fire, are being built up.

Prof. DICKINSON, of the Queen's High School is to measure and lay out "Potter's Field."

Rev. WM. P. SMITH, of the Hunter's Point Baptist Church, has received and accepted a call from Boston.

The new South-side Railroad depot, Jamaica, is to be lighted with gas and handsomely carpeted and furnished.

There is a movement on foot to change the Jamaica and East New-York Horse-car line so that the cars will run through the main street of Woodhaven.

The Long Island Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable in the bonds of the New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad.

THOMAS BALDWIN, a large real estate owner, and a life-long resident of the town of Hempstead, was buried, from his late residence at Baldwinsville, yesterday.

The shoe-store of Mr. J. A. WILLIAMSON, at Greenport, was entered by burglars on Friday night, and robbed of boots and shoes to the value of $500.

NELSON WEEK, a painter residing on Third-street, Hunter's Point, on Saturday fell from the roof of a three-story frame building on North-street, and received serious injuries.

There is quite an opposition in Jamaica to the extension of New-York-avenue. The proposed road is to run from this town four and one-half miles south, to near the residence of Supervisor NOSTRAND.

An association called "The American Jockey Club" of Suffolk County has been formed at Riverhead, to meet monthly at Bellport, for the purpose of buying, trading and selling horses, cattle, &c.

There seems to be a general resurrection of old Bibles at the east end of the Island. NOAH WASHBURN, of Sag Harbor, has one bearing date 1623. EBENEZER CLARK, of Greenport, not to be outdone, produces one bearing date 1599.

On Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock P. M., the fence around the lumber yard of Mr. J. W. WHITNEY, Astoria, was discovered on fire. Fortunately it was extinguished before communicating with the timber or building adjoining.

On Thursday evening last it was discovered that burglars had entered the residence of J. BARTHEY, Long Shore, Astoria, and after searching and upsetting every box, drawer and closet, &c., in the house, decamped with some clothing. They forced an entrance by the kitchen door, and as there was no one in the house, leisurely explored every nook and corner.

A son of CHAS. BRUERE, of Babylon, aged seven years, was thrown down by a large Newfoundland dog a few days ago, and but for the timely succor of persons standing by, would have been torn to pieces. The dog, when dragged from the boy, sprang at one of the men, but was secured before any injury could be done.

At their last meeting, the "Sportsman's Club of Long Island," elected the following officers: President, J. K. HACKETT; Vice-President, GEO. G. WILMERDING; Treasurer, WM. M. JEHUS; Secretary, W. A. BEEBEE; Counsel, J. E. DEVLIN; Executive Committee, G. WILMERDING, CHAS. BANKS, A. P. MOULANT.

It has been ascertained that during the past week a number of dead bodies from the small-pox hospital, on Blackwell's Island, have been landed in Long Island City in the night and removed by their friends. This practice was carried on some two years since, but was discontinued on account of threats made by the watchman, to shoot any one who made an attempt to land bodies. It is supposed the present cases of small-pox in Long Island City have arisen from this source.

The Board of Education of Long Island City, at its last meeting, estimated that $26,500 would maintain the three public schools of the city for the current year. Of this amount about $6,000 will be received from the State fund. The total expenses for maintaining the schools for 1871 were $31,930 45. The Bible trouble in the First Ward school has subsided, many of the children are daily returning and the school is rapidly filling up again.

During the years 1870 and 1871, some $36,000, in the aggregate, were raised for the improvement of the highways in the town of Newtown. It is asserted that not more than $10,000 of this sum was expended in repairs. The Committee appointed by the Reform Association commenced the investigation into this matter on Saturday. A number of parties have already produced tax receipts before the Association, for taxes paid within the last few years, where the property was not on the tax-books at all. The Committee have also taken hold of this matter.

STATEN ISLAND.

The approaching election on Tuesday next is looked to with more interest than any former election ever held in the county.

On Friday, JAMES BROWNELL, D. D., Commissioner of Schools for Richmond County, visited the public school in Gore-street, Stapleton, and after a full examination pronounced the school the best in the county.

On Saturday evening a mass reform meeting of the German citizens of Middletown was held at Stapleton. The meeting was addressed by Mr. WACHTE, J. C. THOMPSON, one of the Reform Committee, and A. C. BRADLEY, the Reform nominee for Supervisor of that town. Resolutions to support the Citizens' Reform ticket were unanimously passed.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is proposed to open Pavonia-avenue, in Jersey City, through Hamilton Park.

The widow of the late Judge HOLMES, of Cape May, died recently from the effects of fly poison, taken in mistake for medicine.

The Hudson County Grand Jury has been in session four weeks, and is now at work upon the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by City and County officials.

The finances of the Jersey City Government appear by the last reports of the Board of Finance to be mending. Within the last week $286,000 in bonds have been sold to one firm, and there is now in bank $236,000. The Board of Public Works has rendered a report of their expenses for city surveying, which shows that $44,030 75 have been expended since the Board came into power a year ago for work ordered by the Board, the further sum of $46,984 48 being paid to surveyors upon contracts made by the old Board of Aldermen.

GUSTAVE WESTPHAL, a German, who arrived by the steamer *Westphalia* four weeks ago, is now a prisoner in the County Jail at Newark on a charge of smuggling. He had upon his arrival about $58 worth of jewelry, which the Customs officials passed. A few days afterward he was arrested, and charged with stealing the goods. He was soon discharged, however, by Detective NETTLESHIP, without the formality of a trial, but his goods were held. He tried day after day to obtain his property, and, becoming troublesome to the detectives, was finally induced to go over to New-Jersey, where he was arrested for smuggling, according to his statement.

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—SUGAR firm; the rains continue to interfere with grinding; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard in fair demand at 10¾@11¼ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard quiet but firm at 12@13½ reals; special classes of No. 12 Dutch Standard are active at 11¼@11½ reals; Molasses Sugar buoyant at 8¾@9½ reals for Nos. 8 to 10; Muscovado Sugar—Inferior to common active at 8¾@9 reals; fair to good refining firmer at 9¾@10 reals; Grocery grades buoyant at 11¼@12 reals. Stock of Sugar in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 100,550 boxes and 10,500 hhds. Receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 47,000 boxes and 4,800 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 11,000 boxes and 2,500 hhds., of which 8,500 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States. MOLASSES irregular; merchants refuse to purchase, owing to the high demands of holders. BACON in fair demand at $13 50@$14 50 ₱ cwt. BUTTER dull at $25@$26 ₱ quintal for superior American. FLOUR quiet at $15 12½@$15 50 ₱ bbl. for American. HAMS dull at $15@$17 ₱ quintal for American salted; $17 50@$19 50 ₱ quintal for American Sugar-cured. LARD—In kegs, active at $15 37½@$15 87½ ₱ quintal; in tins firmer, and market bare; quoted at $17 50@$18 50 ₱ quintal. POTATOES quiet and weak at $3@$3 37½ ₱ bbl. ONIONS firmer at $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl. for American. TALLOW firmer at $14 ₱ quintal. WAX nominal; Yellow, $9@$9 50 ₱ arrobe; White, $12 50@$13 ₱ arrobe. HONEY in fair demand at 6⅜ reals ₱ gallon. COAL-OIL firmer; in tins, 4@4⅛ reals ₱ gallon. TURPENTINE active at 11c. ₱ lb. TAR in fair demand. RESIN in fair demand at $5@$6 ₱ bbl. LUMBER firm; White Pine, $40 ₱ M.; Pitch Pine, $36 ₱ M.; Box Shooks, 9¼@9¾ reals; hhd. Shooks easier, but not quotably lower; quoted at 22 reals. Empty HOGSHEADS, $3 50. HOOPS dull; Long-shaved, $50@$55 ₱ M. FREIGHTS quiet, owing to the rains preventing the arrival of Sugar from the plantations; ₱ box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $1@$1 25; ₱ hogshead of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $4@$5 25; ₱ hhd. of Molasses to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $3@$4 25; to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d.@35s. EXCHANGE buoyant; on United States, 60 days, currency, 1¾@2 premium; short sight, 3¼@4 premium; 60 days, gold, 11½@12 premium; short sight, 13½@13¾ premium; on London, 23¾@24 premium; on Paris, 9 premium.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—A. W. Dimock, (President of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company,) Benjamin Stark, Mrs. C. F. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Conant, E. H. Stephens, E. Hidalgo, B. Hidalgo, Dr. W. F. Foote, H. F. J. Drake, Harry Howell, S. G. James, Louis Pexoral, J. J. Macherdo, J. B. E. Margrot, Capt. Laghth, Capt. Osgood, Capt. Cunningham, Chas. Mayer and son, Chas. W. Mayer, M. Bessera, Wm. Mancher, D. Gomes, J. Burnham, J. Gomes, J. Tur, Mr. de las Casas, A. A. Brow, P. J. Culliman, Dr. G. W. Sampson and wife, Miss E. J. Holybecker, Mrs. Lyman, Y. P. Menendez, Dr. Rabino, E. F. Mason, Mr. Button.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	Feb. 13	New-York	Hamburg.
Minnesota	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Spain	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Feb. 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of Wash'n	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Feb. 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Republic	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR MEXICO, HAVANA, &C.

City of Mexico	Feb. 12	New-York	Mexico.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Feb. 15	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

MONDAY.

For Havana and Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:59 | Sun sets....5:31 | Moon sets..9:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:31 | Gov. Island..11:20 | Hell Gate.14:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 11.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Curtis, Havana Feb. 3, and Nassau 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Has had very heavy N. E. gales from lat. 30, and was obliged to lay to off Barnegat for 20 hours.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Osprey, Kinney, Fall River.

Steam-ship Metis, Davis Providence.

Schr. John Manlove, Garlick, Providence for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sundown, light, W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York; schrs. Montana, from Boston; G. P. Allen, from Rockport, and Jesse Hart, from New-York.

Sld. ship Mascargus, for Liverpool; barks Stormy Petrel, for Cork; Haming, for Genoa; Eldorado, for London; schrs. J. H. Hancock, for Boston; Benjamin Brooks, for Brunswick. Schr. P. G. Babcock, from Galveston for New-York, was spoken on the 2d inst., off Lookout, partially dismasted.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10.—Sld. ship Gray Eagle; barks, Cricket and Andover; brigs Italia and Rochelle; schr. Lindia, for Baltimore; brig Caprera, for Portland, and a fleet of coasters.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 11.—Steamer W. R. Bassett, from New-Orleans, put in here today for coal. She sails to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 11.—Arr. ship Prima Donna, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

CAIBARIEN, Cuba, Feb. 11.—Arr. brig Clara Jenkins, from New-York, with cooperage stock. British brig Joshua King, wrongly reported as cleared, is still in port.

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
CORNER 3d-AVENUE AND 7th-STREET.,
OPPOSITE 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY.
DIVIDE YOUR RISKS
In cases of large fires or sudden riots, the location of these vaults is considered the best in the city. Rental of safes $15 to $100 per year.
DANIEL F. TYLER, Sec. EBN'R BEADLESTON, Pres

MUTUAL BENEFIT
Life Insurance Company
NEWARK, N. J.
STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1872.

Balance as per statement, Jan. 1, 1871..			$21,212,733 95
Received for premiums during the year 1871	$5,553,244 81		
Received for interest during the year 1871	4,417,908 33		
Received for annuities during the year 1871	877 18		
Total Receipts for '71.			$6,972,030 32
Paid claims by death	$1,554,428 01		
Paid endowments	25,000 00		
Paid surrendered policies	180,354 10		
Paid advertising and printing	55,255 49		
Paid contingent expenses	88,485 47		
Paid postage and exchange	10,468 81		
Paid taxes and internal revenue	87,942 16		
Paid commissions to agents	437,841 80		
Paid physicians' fees	21,423 18		
Paid annuities	1,330 00		
Paid return premiums	2,480,439 44	4,942,968 46	2,029,061 86
Total			$23,241,795 81

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$322,974 34	
Real estate	144,226 85	
United States securities	1,551,500 00	
State, City and County bonds	5,418,300 00	
Bonds and mortgages	8,950,257 70	
Loans on policies in force	6,551,855 72	
Loans on scrip	1,460 17	
Due for premiums in course of transmission	101,221 03	—$23,241,795 81
Interest due and accrued	490,420 91	
Premiums due, not yet received, on issues principally of November and December	367,003 72	— 857,424 63
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1872		$24,099,220 44

The dividend of Return Premiums declared by the directors in 1871, will be paid to the assured, upon the equitably-adjusted percentage plan, as their premiums fall due in 1872, in conformity with the rules of the Company.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
H. N. CONGAR, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Treasurer.
SAMUEL H. LLOYD, State Agent,
Eastern District of New-York,
NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REPORT OF THE
TEUTONIA
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 25 Avenue A, corner of 2d-st., New-York.
Fr. JAN. 1, 1872.
RESOURCES:

Bonds and Mortgages in the City of N. Y.	$291,960 00
New-York City and County Bonds	361,472 01
Brooklyn City Bonds	158,247 03
Westchester County Bonds	108,250 00
Town of Ithaca, New-York, Bonds	29,183 05
United States 5-20 Bonds	50,287 50
Real Estate, Bank Building	60,441 20
Accrued Interest up to Jan. 1, on Securities	30,378 91
Cash on hand and in banks	95,482 43
	$1,185,652 13

LIABILITIES:

Deposits Jan. 1, 1872	$1,133,993 90
Interest credited Jan. 1	25,642 10
	$1,159,636 00
Surplus on hand	$26,016 13

JOHN SCHEUERMANN, President.
LOUIS GEORGE, Treasurer.
MICHAEL HAHN, Secretary.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES.
THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE, as thousands of good housekeepers and cooks can testify,
AND THE CHEAPEST, !
as any one can see by the price,
$35
for No. 1, THE LARGEST FAMILY SIZE, including putting up. Orders for repairs left at the store, or sent by post, promptly attended to.
JAMES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

A NOTARY PUBLIC ALWAYS IN—Also, Special Commissioner for every State, and Passport Agent. Legal documents prepared in English or Spanish. F. I. KING, Counselor-at-law, No. 365 Broadway.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Feb. 1, 1872.
THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
Assets, - - - $18,000,000 00
Annual Income, over 7,500,000 00
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities - - - 1,500,000 00
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER..........President.
GEORGE T. ADEE,
Vice-Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, New-York.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.....Alexander & Green.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS..John & Hugh Auchincloss.
BENJ. E. BATES,
President National Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JAMES M. BEEBE..........Boston.
THOMAS A. BIDDLE,
Thomas A. Biddle & Co., Philadelphia.
ROBERT BLISS..........Bliss & Allen.
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT..Wm. Tilden & Nephew.
H. V. BUTLER..........H. V. Butler & Co.
WAYMAN CROW..Crow, McCreery & Co., St. Louis.
THOS. A. CUMMINS....Everett House, New-York.
THEODORE CUYLER..........Philadelphia.
HENRY DAY..........Lord, Day & Lord.
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President Bank of North America.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY..........Jersey City, N. J.
ASHBEL GREEN,
President Southern Railroad. of New-Jersey.
HENRY H. HYDE..........Sears' Building. Boston.
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SAMUEL HOLMES..........No. 4 Beekman-st.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK..........M. A. Hoppock & Co.
HENRY A. HURLBUT..........No. 11 West 20th-st.
HENRY B. HYDE..........Vice-President.
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Pres. National Bank of Commerce, New-York.
GEORGE G. KELLOGG..Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg.
WM. G. LAMBERT.........Geo. C. Richardson & Co.
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JAMES LOW..........Low, Harriman & Co.
PETER McMARTIN..........No. 168 5th-av.
HENRY G. MARQUAND..........No. 120 Broadway.
CHARLES J. MARTIN..Pres. Home Insurance Co.
JOHN T. MOORE...Upper Aquebogue, Long Island.
GEORGE D. MORGAN......No. 56 Exchange-place.
JOSE. F. NAVARRO,
Vice-Pres. Commercial Warehouse Co., Wall-st.
STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,
Attorney-General, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH..Jersey City, N. J.
JOHN SLADE..........John Slade & Co.
JOHN SLOANE..........W. & J. Sloane.
THOMAS U. SMITH,
Pres. Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Co., N. Y.
JOHN A. STEWART....Pres. U. S. Trust Company.
GEORGE H. STUART..Stuart & Bro., Philadelphia.
HENRY S. TERBELL..........H. S. Terbell & Co.
S. W. TORREY..........New-Jersey.
DWIGHT TOWNSEND..........No. 65 Wall-st.
ALANSON TRASK..........A. & A. G. Trask.
WILLIAM WALKER..........No. 117 East 21st-st.
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, JR....No. 88 Wall-st.
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON........Elizabeth, N. J.
HENRY YOUNG......No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York.
THOMAS S. YOUNG..........T. S. Young & Co.

97 1-2 AND INTEREST.
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
GUARANTEED
BY
N. Y. MIDLAND R. R. CO.
Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.
For sale or exchange for marketable securities by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

EIGHTH TRADE SALE
OF
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES,
IN
NEW-YORK CITY,
ON
THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.
The Hayward, Meyer, Boston, New-Brunswick and New-Jersey Rubber, Boot and Shoe Companies will offer and sell 150,000 pairs of rubbers of the various styles manufactured by them, at stores Nos. 44 Park-place and 39 Barclay-st.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
CLEMENT S. PARSONS, Auctioneer.
By F. H. MASSO.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
Office Nos. 139 to 143 Centre-st., N. Y.,
BUILDERS IN IRON.